The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Rebel Leaders Quarreling Among Themselves.

BITTER DENUNCIATIONS OF DAVIS

Cause of the Withdrawal of the Rebel Troops to Centreville.

A STAMPEDE OF FOURTEEN REGIMENTS.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs Inside the National Lines.

Modification of the Order Relating to Passports.

None to be Required to Visit Canada.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND STILL AT MONOCACY.

DIVISION OF THE REBEL ARMY IN MISSOURI

Highly Important Arrests in this City.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken out among the leading traitors of the rebel States, that promises to be as disastrous to them as was the Bull Run affair to us. The belligerents are TOOMBS and the Virginians and North Carolinians on the one side, and DAVIS, WIGFALL and the extremists of South Carolina on the other. The complaint among the disaffected is, that DAVIS is making rather fast to the legitimate results of treason, the abnegation of State and individual rights.

The Governor of Georgia, you recollect, protested against some acts of President DAVIS, and it is here understood that in doing so he acted in concert with the malcontents at Richmond. The quarrel between these parties has alredy reached the extent that the disaffected do not hesitate to openly denounce DAVIS in the streets and public places of Richmond.

The near approach of the time for choosing a permanent President is probably the cause of this outburst, and it is supposed the coming canvass for the successorship will be as embittered as any Presidential contest under the old Government. Strangely enough, South Carolina, that has always been so clamorous for State Rights, is now the firmest for a consolidated Government; but the Virginia politicians are true to the principles of '98.

THE REBEL STAMPEDE.

It has been ascertained that the late withdrawal of rebel troops back to Centreville was in reality a stampede of eleven regiments, who took a fright, and abandoning everything, run for the rear as fast as they could go, and until daylight revealed to them the fact that there were no Union troops following. They had been impressed for two or three days that they were to be attacked, and hearing some firing of pickets in the front on Monday night, the main bodies at Vienna and at Fairfax Court-house scampered away in hot haste to Germantown, at which point the roads from the two places come together, and coming together, both corps conjectured themselves being flanked, and sent out flags of truce to arrange terms of surrender.

DISMISSED.

The Secretary of War has dismissed PATRICK JOURDON, the principal messenger to the Department. He was a pet of FLOYD'S, and has been suspected of treason, as he was known to entertain strong sympathies for his former chief.

RESIGNED.

WM. D. BELL, a clerk in the Paymaster's Department, resigned yesterday, rather than take the oath of allegiance. There are more in the Department that might be dismissed for the reason that they have more sympathy with rebellion than with loyalty.

APPOINTED A MAJOR.

D. P. DE WITT, of Orange County, N. Y., has been appointed a Major in one of the regiments composing Gen. COOPER'S Maryland Brigade. Major DE WITT is a graduate of West Point, and his return to the service is a subject of congratulation.

THE REBELS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

I learn that the position of the Quakers of London County, as non-combatants, has not been respected by the rebel troops. Though they have not attempted to press any of them into the rebel ranks, yet they have not hesitated in taking from them horses, wagons, provisions, or anything that they required for the subsistence, transportation or comfort of their troops.

MAYOR BERRET AND THE OATH.

The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the subject of the refusal of Mayor BERRETT to take the oath prescribed by law as a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police, has given his opinion. It holds, in substance, that the Police Commissioners, being officers of the Government, and connected with the Department of the Interior, to which they are bound to make annual reports, they are within the terms of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Aug. 6.

GEN. SCOTT'S COACHMAN.

The day after the battle of Bull Run, PETER EGENOLF, Gen. SCOTT'S coachman, crossed into Virginia to exercise the horse of a member of Gen. MANSFIELD'S staff. He was not heard of afterwards, and it was supposed that he had voluntarily gone to the enemy. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Richmond, *via* Aquia Creek, informed Gen. SCOTT that EGENOLF had incautiously but unwittingly gone beyond our lines, and was surprised by the rebel pickets. He at first refused to tell who he was, but at last disclosed his position, and the capture so much elated the rebels that they sent him on to Richmond, where he is now employed cooking for United States prisoners.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff reviewed Gen. HOOKER'S brigade. The young General was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

BAD FOR THE REBELS.

The greatest activity prevails in the department of the Provost Marshal. So well informed is he of the movements of secession agents in this city that scarcely any information of a trustworthy character now reaches the rebels in Virginia.

To-day, a resident of this city, named DONNELLY, who was in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, ventured to come to Georgetown. His arrival was expected, and when he reached Georgetown he was at once arrested.

Yesterday, two canal boats, loaded with salt and flour at Georgetown, and which were consigned to some point in Northwestern Maryland, were seized and held. It is believed that their ultimate destination was across the Potomac, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

DISCHARGES FROM THE THIRTEENTH.

Lieut.-Col. STEPHAN, commanding the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, gave discharges to a number of men in his command. Eighteen, who had enlisted for three months, after the arrival of the regiment here, were mustered out of the service by order of Gen. MANSFIELD. Others, however, by order, who were a part of the two years men, were refused to be mustered out, and were sent back to camp. It is reported that Col. STEPHAN has been arrested for thus giving discharges to two years' men.

RATHER IRISH.

The following communication was received to-day by Gen. MANSFIELD:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, Aug. 23.

SIR: I have to report that Capt. THOS. MCDAVITT, Company A, Second Excelsior Brigade, died in Hospital to-day at 12 o'clock. He wishes to get a free pass for the purpose of taking his body to New-York.

Very respectfully.

The communication is signed by the Assistant Surgeon, whom it is needless to say is an Irishman.

LOOKING AFTER THE CLOTHING.

Capt. GEORGE GIBSON, Eleventh Infantry, has been assigned to a position in the office of Quartermaster VAN VLEIT, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. His duties are to look after the requisitions on the depôts for clothing, tents, etc.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

WM. L. MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of the Congress Hall Prison, was arrested to-day on a charge of treason.

THE NEWSPAPERS STOPPED.

The newspapers were again stopped to-day at Philadelphia, to separate the *News* and *Day Book* from the package. The others will probably arrive to-morrow.

THE DIPLOMATS ABSENT.

None of the Foreign Ministers, except Lord LYONS, are now in Washington.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

Senator HARRIS and Judge DAVIES, of New-York, are among to-day's arrivals.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

The new Police Department of Washington is to be vigorously organized. The men are to be chosen with regard to their fitness for the work, and the services of able and experienced detectives from other cities have been secured to drill and perfect the force. They will be exercised in keeping strict watch and ward on the rebels who yet infest the city.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

Gen. HUNTER has been ordered to the command of the Illinois volunteers. His present head-quarters will be Chicago. The following gentlemen will form a portion of his staff: Quartermaster J. W. SHAFFER; Commissary, JOHN W. TURNER; Aids, SAMUEL W. STOCKTON and EDW. W. SMITH.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The continued improvement of the troops, in all respects, is a subject of congratulation in the Army, as well as in Executive quarters, resulting mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the Upper Potomac is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts, Gen. BANKS was still resting on the Monacho.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by Congress, was a matter of interest to the clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, this morning.

The State Department has received a letter from the United States Consul at Curaçoa, dated 7th inst., in which he says that, according to the statement of a runaway seaman, an Englishman named ORD, from the privateer *Sumter*, she was not allowed to enter the port of Cienfuegos de Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, however, six in number, went into port. The *Sumter*, after coaling, proceeded to sea immediately, supposing some of our men-of-war were in pursuit. She subsequently captured two American vessels, both loaded with provisions, one of them, named the *Joseph Maxwell*, off Puerto Cabello.

She was seen on the 2d inst. in the vicinity of Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it is supposed she continued her course through the windward passage to capture vessels there. The Consul had, on the day of writing, called on the Governor of the Island, requesting an answer to his question, whether the *Sumter* would again be admitted into the port, should she reappear? The Governor, in his reply, assured him she would not, on the ground that since she left there she had been capturing vessels on the main; and as he desired to occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he could not permit the Island to be made a starting point for the *Sumter*. The Consul also questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and commission, when he stated that, should another such vessel appear, he would act according to circumstances. The Consul adds, "I am of the opinion the Governor has committed himself in admitting the *Sumter* here, and now desires to arrange the affair." The majority of the people of Curacoa are of the same opinion.

According to official intelligence, the two cavalry companies which have been showing themselves at a safe distance from our defenses at the Chain Bridge, have withdrawn further into Virginia, and so of other secession troops on that side of the Potomac. Their object in thus retiring is a matter of mere speculation. It is certain, however, that, as during this week our troops have been reinforced, theirs have receded.

The State Department, to-day, issued the following explanatory notice:

The regulation of this Department, of the 19th inst. on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently, passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroad from the United States which enter the British possessions. If, however, in any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this Government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had with this Department in regard to the case.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

By an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office, from this time until the 1st of January, 1863, recruiting officers are directed to make all their enlistments of men entering the regular Army for the term of three years. The minimum standard of height for recruits is fixed at five feet three inches.

According to Order No. 63, Capt. BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON, of the Second Cavalry, and First Lieut. W. T. WELKER, of the Ordnance Department, having given proof of their disloyalty, are dismissed from the service of the United States.

Assistant-Surgeon RAMSBUR, of the Medical Staff having deserted to the enemy, is likewise dismissed from the service.

The Carlisle Barracks is announced as a Chaplain post.

Commanding officers of volunteer regiments will report to the Adjutant-General's office immediately any vacancies which may happen in their regiments, as they occur, in order that steps may be taken to have them filled.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

GEN. BANKS STILL AT MONOCACY.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, with Gen. BANKS' Division, writes as follows:

The health of the Army is generally good. The hospitals have but few tenants. There has been a great improvement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Mr. RUSSELL, the war correspondent of the London *Times*, took the cars at Ellicott's Mills Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defences. There was some curiosity to catch a glimpse of him. Remarks not delicately complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had perused his letters to the *Times*.

Yesterday private JOSEPH FASBAND, Company B, Ninth New-York, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a musket.

The advance guard of the Army is not far from this locality. Its destination is unknown.

A defection broke out in the New-York Nineteenth yesterday morning, it being the expiration of the three months, the time for which the majority of the men claimed they had enlisted. A line was formed and the orders of the Governor of New-York, the determination of the Government and the Articles of War were read to the regiment. Major LEDLIE, in temporary command, addressed the regiment, and finally ordered all who chose to remain to advance three paces. About two hundred declined, and were immediately taken charge of by the Second cavalry, and subsequently deprived of their equipments and placed in charge of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. Twenty-four hours were allowed them to reconsider, and it is believed half of the disaffected will return. All the commissioned officers remained. Only two orderly sergeants were among the recusants.

Major DOUBLEDAY, who has been some weeks confined at Washington, from the effects of an accident to his leg, rejoined his battery, in Gen. BANKS' column, on Tuesday. During Major DOUBLEDAY'S absence the battery has been in charge of First Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, who will probably succeed Major DOUBLEDAY in the permanent command of the battery.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

So quietly was the withdrawal of Gen. BANKS main column effected that we in Harper's Ferry knew nothing of it until Sunday, when we were astonished by the appearance of about 100 of HENDERSON'S secession cavalry.

Union citizens were again obliged to leave their homes hastily. I had to cross the Potomac about two miles above Harper's Ferry. We found on this side of the river only three companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, with their lines extended as far as when the main force was here, which accounts for the delusion we labored under on the other side. The secession cavalry, however, knew the real state of the case.

Before I could get a chance to leave Harper's Ferry on Sunday evening, shots had been exchanged between the secession cavalry, who skulked behind the houses, and the National troops on the Maryland heights. One of the cavalry dropped off his horse in High-street, with his leg broken by a shot from the heights, and one of their horse's legs was broken.

The Corporation of Winchester is issuing twenty-five and fifty cent notes, which are in circulation in Jefferson County. I brought away a twenty-five cent note as a curiosity.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

OVER $200,000 SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

A day or two ago, information was received at Police Head-quarters, that a wealthy merchant and tobacco manufacturer, residing at Petersburgh, Va., was in the City, engaged in making collections for himself and other Southern merchants, from their creditors in this City. Sergeant YOUNG, of the Detective force, and Detective KING, were accordingly deputed to make search for him, with a view to his arrest. After much time spent in fruitless search, they at last became satisfied that the offender they sought was stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Thither they went, and found him just on the point of taking his departure for the South, he having concluded his business an hour or two previously. He was taken to the Police Head-quarters, and there searched. Upon his person was found about $200,000 in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia six per cent. bonds, about $1,000 in gold, over $100 in Virginia bank-notes, and a large number of drafts, acceptances, certificates of deposit, &c., the amount of which is at present unknown. Also, a large number of letters from men in this City and Boston, to merchants in the rebel States. The Southerner's name is JOHN GARNETT GUTHRIE, an extensive tobacco-planter, manufacturer and merchant, and is reputed very wealthy, owning three large tobacco plantations in Virginia, and carrying on a large manufactory in Petersburgh.

At about the same time, another merchant, named GEORGE MILES, from Richmond, Va., and who is said to be connected in some way with GUTHRIE, having often been seen in his company within the last few days, in this City, was arrested by the detectives at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, upon being searched at Police Head-quarters, there were found upon his person important papers and letters, showing him to be a rabid Secessionist, and in connection with GUTHRIE, engaged in selling tobacco in this City, and collecting from their customers here, and also in Boston and Philadelphia. About $800 in money was found upon MILES, also drafts, notes, checks, &c. The money and papers found upon both of these Southern gentlemen were taken into the custody of the proper authorities, to the end that they may be used in the future investigation of their case. A telegram was immediately sent to the authorities at Washington asking for direction in the matter. Last Thursday evening a reply was received ordering their imprisonment for the present at Fort Lafayette, whither they were sent this morning. The Police authorities regarded it unsafe to allow the publication of these arrests at the time they were made, which was on Wednesday evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PART OF MCCULLOCH'S ARMY GONE NORTH.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 22.

The accounts from Springfield are to the effect that, from six to ten thousand of MCCULLOCH'S Army have left for the north. A small force has reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Col. BOYD'S regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the Southwest, and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among these people, large numbers of them having neither money nor provisions.

The train of the National Army which was brought from Springfield by Major STURGIS, is said to be worth $1,500,000. The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its communication with, and retreat to, Arkansas, and thus completely inclose it in the Western counties of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Samuel Orr*, an Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized at Paducah yesterday, and taken up the Tennessee River. The officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at $20,000. It is reported that the rebels at Paducah sent to Union City for some 64-pounders for some thousand rebels, commanded by KITCHELL, who are reported to be at Benton, Mo., fortifying themselves. They have nine 24-pounders.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER SARAH ANN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 23.

The schooner *Sarah Ann*, ROWE, recently purchased by JOHN DOUGLAS MERRIDLEES, of Wilmington, N. C., and registered with the British Consul as the *William Arthur*, of Liverpool, loaded with fish, beef, pork, &c., cleared for St. Thomas and sailed to-day; but information having been received that her destination was Wilmington N. C., she was seized down the harbor by the Collector of the Port, and surrendered to the United States Marshal, under the authority of the act of Aug. 6, confiscating property intended for insurrectionary purposes.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GEN. BUTLER TO COMMAND THE VOLUNTEERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 22, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 23.

Several experimental shots have been fired today from the Union gun, with an extreme range of between four and five miles. One shot penetrated a sand-bank twelve feet. Gen. BUTLER expresses himself as by no means satisfied with the trial.

It is stated that Gen. BUTLER will not return to Massachusetts, but will take command of the volunteers of this department.

The propellers *Fanny* and *Adriatic* have gone on an expedition up the bay, under the direction of Lieut. CROSBY.

There is heavy firing to-day in the direction of Norfolk. The Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN TROOPS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventh Maine Regiment, from Augusta, left Portland this morning for the seat of war, *via* Boston and New-York, to the number of 950 men, fully equipped. They will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN F. FELLOWS, will leave Boston for the seat of war this afternoon, *via* Norwich. The Twenty-first Regiment, who have been detained at Worcester, also leave this afternoon. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments are expected to leave to-morrow.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

WORCESTER, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MORSE, left this city, *via* Norwich, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. It went with full ranks, and is fully armed and equipped.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. FELLOWS, left here for New-York at 11 o'clock to-night *via* the Worcester and Norwich route.

THE SEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT COMING.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The Seventh Maine Regiment arrived here at 5 o'clock, and left for New-York, *via* Fall River, at 7.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER OFFICE DEMOLISHED.

CLEVELAND, O., Friday, Aug. 23.

The *Starke County Democrat*, a secession paper, in Canton, O., was, last night, entirely destroyed by some volunteers of that place.

THE "JEFFERSONIAN" NEWSPAPER.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Friday, Aug. 23.

Deputy United States Marshal JENKINS S. SCHUYLER, by order of the United States Marshal, took possession of the *Jeffersonian* newspaper building, with its contents, this afternoon, to await further orders from Washington.

DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS — CARD FROM MESSRS. ROSS & TOUSEY.

DEAR SIR: The Grand Jury of the United States Court for this District having presented certain papers as deserving of indictment, and the United States Marshal having yesterday seized newspaper parcels at Philadelphia for the purpose of suppressing the sale of some of these papers; and as there is no doubt but other seizures may be made for the same purpose, which seizures must, of course, delay and interfere with the sales of such other papers as may be found in the parcels containing those "condemned"—now, in order to avoid all such contingent delays, and to avoid legal process as circulators of what the Grand Jury style "Disloyal Papers," we hereby give you notice that we shall decline to forward any of the papers named below, from and after this date.

Yours, &c.,
ROSS & TOUSEY.
No. 121 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1861.

THE JOSEPH MAXWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

The British brig *Ida* arrived here to-day with Capt. DAVIS, of the *Joseph Maxwell*, and Capt. FARRAN and crew, of the *Abbie Bradford*, of New-York, both of which vessels were captured by the privateer *Sumter*.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

More of Mr. Russell's Revelations about the Battle of Bull Run.

The British Press on the Battle and the Blockade.

The mails from Liverpool, brought by the *Canada* to Boston, reached New-York last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of highly important and interesting letters from our correspondents in England and upon the European Continent, and also receive files of foreign journals, from which we derive instructive extracts and information.

FROM PARIS.

The News of the Battle of Bull Run—Attacks of the Press Upon the North—Reports of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Danger to be Apprehended from England, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Adversity makes enemies. Everybody now finds a kick for the defeated party at Manassas. In all, or nearly all, the accounts that are sent to Europe of the deplorable affair, the North is talked of as a used-up and defeated party. In Europe, so much is thought of the first battle of a campaign, that whoever gains it is regarded as the probable winner of the last. The journals are not sparing in their taunts, but none of them quite reach the crushing irony of the London *Times*, in its issue of Wednesday last. It is a well-known fact that people prefer to read attacks rather than defences of a cause, whether good or bad; and on this account the public in France and England have been fed lately almost entirely on falsehoods and sarcasms against the North. With the noise, therefore, that has been constantly made against the cause of the Union, it is not surprising that we hear now of Bourse reports, both here and at London, to the effect that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by France. The reports are absurd, of course, but they are valuable indices of the current of events. The friends of the Union, strong in the justice of their cause, have taken little pains to stem the tide of misrepresentation and abuse which has been poured forth lately through the European Press, to prejudice and poison the public mind, for they felt that the Union Army at a proper time would give a better reply to all these slanders than any they could make. The affair at Manassas has now placed a new arm in the hands of the Southern Party and their colleagues, the European haters of Republican institutions, with which to attack the Union Party. Fortunately, we have the most positive assurance that the Emperor of France is determined to stand a neutral observer of the fight till it is finished, and one or the other party renounces the struggle; and since that is all the Government of Washington asks of him, we cannot see any occasion for alarm or uneasiness as to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is to England that you must look for danger, not on the subject of recognition, for that only occupies secondary ground, but on that of cotton and the blockade. If New-Orleans, Mobile or Charleston be not opened by January to the exportation of cotton, you will have trouble with that Power. And if England sees herself obliged to provoke further the displeasure of the friends of the Union, she will see that it is her interest that the Union be permanently dissolved, and crippled in all its parts. The London papers are boldly discussing this subject of the blockade in connection with the next cotton crop, and what is more significant still, Englishmen in this quarter no longer disavow the sentiments of their papers as not being those of the English people. We already know what the sentiments of the English Cabinet are; if the people of England only halfway sustain the Cabinet, the question is decided against us.

Our power and prestige abroad are gone, and this is the most cruel and most criminal feature in the conduct of the originators of the great rebellion. It would have been no disgrace to have been crippled in our power by a combination of foreign nations; but to see America crippled and humbled by Americans is quite a different thing. A man has a certain right in general to do what he pleases with what belongs to him; but this right does not extend to the striking of his mother.

Would it not be strange if you could derive, all the way from Paris, the plan of campaign of JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals? One of the Paris correspondents of the *Independance Belge*, who is evidently in relation with the Southern agents at Paris, writes to his paper since the Manassas affair, among other things relating to that event, the following:

"By private letters from America relating to the terrible fight at Manassas, we learn that the Confederate Government is not disposed to compromise the fruits of its victory in assuming the offensive against its beaten enemies. It will content itself with guarding its extensive lines of defence, and will only decide upon a diversion on Washington in case the National Army shall attempt to penetrate the Southern States by the Ohio and Mississippi."

Since the article from the *Journal des Débats*, which I sent you ten days ago, that paper has published two other articles on the American question, both against the North, and both very ably written. We may, therefore, perhaps class the Orleanist [paper among the converts which the Southern agents have been able to make to their cause. The *Patrie* also has lately gone over to the enemy, while the *Constitutionnel* is also there, not from principle, but because accident has placed its American columns in the hands of a Louisianian and a Secessionist. To these three journals may be added the legitimist and Catholic sheets, the *Union*, the *Monde*, and the *Gaze-te de France*, who oppose the North of course, because they detest free institutions and republicanism under any form. We can only claim now as decidedly ours the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siècle* and the *Presse*, the three liberal and democratic papers of Paris. Fortunately they are the three papers of Paris the most read, and we can well afford to see the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Débats*, Bonapartist and Orleanist [illegible] join hands under the slavery flag of Jeff. Davis with the ultramontane and reactionary sheets, like the three cited above. Things have at last found their proper level; the company is now properly sorted; we have the Emperor and the liberal, progressive Press, things have fallen into [illegible] ship with the monarchical, anti-republican, reactionary Press. We wish them joy of their society.

Gen. WEBB expresses himself only in general terms in regard to his interview with the Emperor. He was eminently satisfied with His Majesty's views on the American question.

To-day the Emperor gives a grand review at Paris to his guests, the King of Sweden and his brother, the Prince OSCAR. It will be made up of the garrison of Paris and the Imperial Guard. Some surprise was manifested that the Emperor should leave Paris within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the King of Sweden at St. Cloud. But it appears that the Queen of Sweden, who is at the springs on the Rhine, and consequently out of sight of the French frontier, refused to accompany her husband to St. Cloud, and the Emperor, taking this as a personal offence, did not deem it proper to help her husband do the honors to the King during his stay. Her Majesty has gone to Pau.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The Battle of Bull Run, and its Effect upon European Nations—The Question of the Blockade—The Effort to Break Down American Credit in England—Danger from France, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

The news of the battle of Bull Run came down on us like a thunder-clap last Sunday. Extras were hawked about the streets that morning, containing a telegram of the blackest description—much worse than the newspaper accounts of the next morning justified—and the consternation among the loyalists was very great. Subsequent advices somewhat relieved our alarm, but only increased the sense of shame and mortification; and Mr. RUSSELL'S letter in the *Times*, so brilliant, so lifelike, and yet so humiliating, gave the last blow to our wounded national pride. Of course the very ability of Mr. RUSSELL'S description increased the bitterness of the punishment, and caused great indignation. Yet I confess that I cannot see the justice of the anger that would punish him for telling merely what he saw. If it was so—and his account bears all the marks of truth—we ought rather to own up fairly, and to see that such a disgrace never occurs again. Often a man's own angry pride is cap and bells to a fool. It ought not to be so with us.

Of course, the first thought after the realization of the strength of the blow, was what would be its effect on European nations, and particularly on England. That it could not but be very bad every one knew, and we were not slow to feel. The *Times* at once came out in a tone so needlessly insulting and so wantonly malignant, that no one could doubt any longer, even if there ever had been any doubt, on which side its sympathies lie. One can bear with Mr. RUSSELL somewhat, for, whatever hot-headed people may say, his letters have been active agents in our favor here, and his influence has been thrown generally on our side. But it has uniformly been in spite of the controlling influence of the journal itself, and its editors, it is said, do not hesitate to call him an Abolitionist of the deepest dye. This time, their bitterly unfair attack was so flagrant as to call out the protests of at least two of the liberal papers, which commented in the warmest style on the language which the *Times* used. But, after all, the *Times* is not England, nor even the best part of it. Its course is more likely ultimately to react in our favor here, than to hurt us; and in throwing off its mask, it has partly destroyed its own power for evil. The English Government does not often act precipitately, and it is not likely to do so now. Of recognition of the insurgents there seems no present danger, but it is not so certain that this [illegible] will not encourage the cotton interest to [illegible] effort to set aside our blockade. After all, the action of England will depend on events. You on the other side of the water, will be able to perceive it before we can, according as the war progresses well or otherwise. As yet, however, no one knows of any intention of this Government to interfere with the blockade. It is certain, or as near certain as anything can be, that the British fleets are ordered to respect it faithfully and without cavil or quibble, any statement to the contrary notwithstanding, and if the time should come when this rule will be broken through, the British Government will do it with its eyes open as to the consequences, and will hardly venture on the step without the assistance of France.

Another piece of engineering against us is also evident in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere, but this has less to do with politics than with financiering. It has been very plain here, for some time past, that a systematic effort was being made to beat down our credit in the money market; and, as it becomes more and more evident every day that a loan must soon be negotiated here, and it is even reported that agents are now here on that business, the daily papers are beginning to teem with money articles, leaders, [illegible] paragraphs, &c., &c., all tending to represent our credit as good for nothing, and [illegible] to drive us out of the market, and leave us at the mercy of a few rich and powerful Jews. As usual, the *Times* is conspicuous in this attack also, and of late its money articles have contained systematic and transparent intentional misrepresentations and falsifications of our whole past financial history and present condition. The hand of Mr. YANCEY and his friends is also evident in this work. Their energy has been stimulated by their late success to beat efforts here, but in general the move seems to be a merely financial one, and those are principally at the bottom of it who expect themselves to get the loan into their own hands. The defeat at Bull Run has, if anything, rather overdone the thing even from their point of view. For the moment our credit is nowhere, and it would be useless to attempt to raise money here now, until our armies have recovered the ground which has been lost.

Nor have we anything better to expect from France. Accident and a more cautious mode of action has placed France in a better position before the Americans than England has occupied; but I have strong reasons to believe that in reality we have fewer real friends there than here. We have at least we have a party, and an active and respectable one, who comprehend our position, and will do all they can to sustain us. It is not so in

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,176,434 IN TREASURE

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA

BOGOTA IN POSSESSION OF MOSQUERA.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

Interesting from South and Central America.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, with mails, passengers and specie from California, arrived yesterday.

The *North Star* left New-York on 1st inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on 9th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Sailed again on 15th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

The *North Star* brings $1,176,434 59 in specie, and 220 passengers.

On the 6th inst., at 9 A. M., discovered H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Driver*, 6 guns, HORATIO NELSON, commanding, ashore on the northwest point of Meriguana reef. She was boarded by Commander NELSON, who stated that she ran ashore at 7 P. M., on the 3d inst. Capt. JONES offered to tow him off, or render any assistance in his power, but soon ascertained that she was bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her, and tents had been raised on shore, and were occupied by the crew.

On the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., spoke steamship *Northern Light*, twenty miles south of Cape Mayze. The *Northern Light* reported heavy weather; all well on board.

In lat. 32° 30', long. 73° 33', 21st inst., at 3 P. M., saw a foremast, with foreyard, foresail and topsail-yard attached, mast painted white, apparently carried away.

Previous to the sailing of the *North Star*, the American consul at Aspinwall received a letter from Curaçoa, stating that the rebel steamer *Sumter* had been there and coaled. The British steamer *Solent* also reports a 16-gun privateer being in Porto Rico. It was reported in Aspinwall, by one of the English steamers, that the *Keystone State*, U. S. N., was in Kingston, Ja., coaling, but the *North Star* saw nothing of her on the voyage.

A boat from H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Driver* boarded the *North Star* on her return, and gave information that the gun-boat *Richmond*, U. S. N., passed there on the 18th inst.

On the 22d inst., at 4 P. M., lat. 36° 44', lon. 73° 40', exchanged signals with the steamship *Champion*, bound for Aspinwall.

Affairs in New-Granada had assumed a different aspect. MOSQUERA had taken Bogota, routed the Government forces, and declared himself Provisional President. Generals OSPINA, POSADA, PARIS and various officials, were taken prisoners. The President, CALVO, and Ministers of State had fled.

THE NORTH STAR'S SPECIE LIST.

Order	$2,500	McGown & Son	$15,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	1,000	Jenning & Brewster	9,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	100,000	J. H. Coghill	2,600
A. & P. S. Co.	10,222	W. F. Wilde & Co.	30,000
Order	2,000	W. T. Coleman	51,800
M. Heller & Co.	13,000	J. Heller & Bros.	13,200
Neustadter & Bros.	11,800	J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	42,113
Chas. W. Coosby	3,900	Naylor & Co.	9,093
Order	5,000	J. Hecht, Bro. & Co.	2,100
J. Hunter & Co	2,500	Richard Patrick	49,200
Braun & Dernetzer	5,000	R. Meader & O.	
Scholle & Bros	19,000	Adams	9,500
Seligman & Co.	40,000	Gladdin & Williams	3,200
Union Wh. Lead Co.	1,796	Harbeck & Co.	4,000
Order	1,175	Metropolitan Bank	144,332
J. G. Parker & Son	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	364,000
Seth Adams	8,000	Marcus C. Hawley	5,300
Ballin & Sanders	34,500	Colgate & Hoffman	4,324
A. S. Rosenbaum &		C. Durand & Co.	300
Co.	7,700	Echeverria & Co.	1,000
Am. Ex. Bank	20,000	B. Howard & Sons	960
Frank Baker	12,000	S. L. Isaacs	1,100
J. Ernstein & Bros.	12,650	Juan C. de Mier	400
C. C. Baker	5,000	Negretti & Leoni	200
Eugene Kelly & Co.	25,000	Order	860
Order	3,400	Ribon & Munos	2,081
Am. Ex. Bank	18,000	Strout & Bros	200
P. Naylor	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	522
Roberts, Munin & Co.	15,000	S. Wetherspoon	680
J. B. Newton & Co.	10,075	Ribon & Munos	2,198
Total			$1,176,434

We gather the following from the Panama papers received by the *North Star*:

The news of the complete success of the revolutionary forces, and the triumphant entrance of Gen. MOSQUERA into Bogota, has been received with a considerable amount of disfavor in Panama, by the friends of the late Government, and up to the present time, now three days since the receipt of the intelligence, no attempt of any kind has been made at rejoicing on behalf of the friends of the Liberal party.

On the contrary, we learn that a decree has been issued by the Supreme Court here, prohibiting any one from shouting "Viva MOSQUERA," under penalty of arrest and imprisonment, and this we saw virtually carried out on Tuesday evening, in the case of an unlucky nigger, who, being rather "tight," ventured to give utterance to the sentiment; he was immediately knocked down and hauled off to the lock-up by the police.

What effect the success of the Mosquera party will produce in this State it is difficult to see at present, but the probability is that the population will, after a day or two of excitement, quietly settle down under the new *régime*, and think no more about the matter.

As soon as the news of MOSQUERA being in Bogota was fully confirmed on Monday, a sort of panic appeared to seize some of the residents inside the city, and about 9 o'clock at night a cry was raised that the negroes were coming in to attack the town. The result was that considerable excitement existed during the night, patrols were established, and half the population were kept awake, but the whole affair turned out to be a needless alarm.

We have received the proclamation of MOSQUERA on his entering Bogota, under date of the 20th ult.

He declares that no more prisoners than the three implicated in the assassination of 7th of March and 27th of April are to be executed, but that all the rest are to be well treated. He offers a complete amnesty to all those who are in arms, if they submit to the will of the people.

By a decree of the 20th of July, a Congress of the Plenipotentiaries is called to ratify the compact of the Union, and a Convention is convoked representing all the States and people of the Republic.

Through the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he has communicated to all friendly Powers the fact of the reëstablishment of the Provisional Government of the United States of New-Granada, and he has invited the Columbian Governments to revive Columbia, and maintain all the contracted obligations.

Public treaties and the obligations with home and foreign creditors will be held sacred for the consolidation of the public credit.

The following nominations have been made: URBANO PRADILLA, Postmaster-General; ANCIZAR, Director of Public Credit, and MIGUEL SAMPER, Secretary of State.

Dr. OSPINA and his brother were taken prisoners previous to the victory of MOSQUERA. It is not known with what object they left Bogota with eighty men, and they were taken prisoners between Mesa and Anapomia. After the taking of Bogota every one was in favor of shooting D. MARIANO, and the guard was waiting at the door, but through the intervention of the Ministers of France, Great Britain and the United States, he was pardoned, although afterwards MOSQUERA'S forces demanded his death. POSADO and OSPINA are prisoners. Part of the Conservative forces were enrolled in the National Army, another part was set at liberty, and another portion retired with their arms, not wishing to accept the pardon offered by MOSQUERA. It appears they went to the Cauca.

On the 20th, 2,000 men, under GUTIERRES, started for Santander. It appears certain that the taking of Bogota was the effect of a sale, of which Gen. POSADA is accused. I have heard it stated by some Liberals that they paid $15,000 for five battalions which he commanded. Nothing is certain in this matter, but I believe POSADA incapable of it. It is said that LOPEZ is dead, but the letters say nothing of it.

It is reported MOSQUERA will go personally to Antioquia, and in the meantime TRIZTO will fill the Executive power in Bogota.

The United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, British ship *Termagent* and French ship *Bayonaise* remain at Panama, and the [illegible] in Aspinwall. There has been [illegible] sickness, and three or four deaths on board the *Lancaster* during the past week, probably contracted during the stay of that vessel at Acapulco.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Callao*, from Callao, &c., arrived at Taboga on the 5th inst.

The British ship *Lord Hungerford*, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, foundered at sea in latitude 34° 16' South, 47° 58' West on June 1. She was loaded with coal for the Company, and bound for Valparaiso. The ship and cargo were an entire loss. The crew, twenty-three in number, were saved by the French ship *Samarey*.

The British bark *Annie Braington* refused to aid the French ship in conveying the crew to Valparaiso.

The captain of the British bark *Precursor* reports that the British ship *Santiago* had a collision with another vessel off Cape Horn, name unknown, and was obliged bear up for the Malvinas Islands, to repair. She afterward sailed for England, being unable to repair the damages, her bow compartment being full of water.

The captain of the *Wild Pigeon*, at Valparaiso 14th July, reports, July 5, spoke, lat. 48° 40', long. 81°, American ship *Othello*.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fall of Bogota—Proclamation of Gen. Mosquera—A Convention Called—Government Officers Shot—The Jesuits Exiled—Ex-President Ospina Prisoner—President Calvo Protected by the British Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

We have important news from Bogota, the Capital. Gen. MOSQUERA, who inaugurated the revolution against the Government of President OSPINA, over two years ago, in the State of Cauca, of which he was Governor, has at last triumphed, by defeating the Conservative forces in front of Bogota, after five hours' fighting, and entered that city with the main body of his troops on the 18th of July. He had previously fought two or three battles in the vicinity of Bogota, the particulars of which have not yet reached us, neither have we many facts, as yet, connected with the final triumph, although our dates are up to the 23d, five days after the occupation. I have before me Gen. MOSQUERA'S proclamation, dated at Bogota, July 20, in which he recounts his various efforts to effect a compromise with the Government Party, offering repeatedly to lay down his arms whenever the Government would consent to restore the rights under the Federal Constitution, which he maintains had been rudely violated, and enumerating his successes on the many fields in which he engaged his enemy. As to the future, he says:

"Henceforth, the lives of all prisoners will be safe, and all will receive protection and guarantees compatible with the rights of war, and only such measures will be taken as are indispensable to the maintainance of liberty. I offer to all in arms a complete amnesty, if they submit voluntarily to the will of the people; and hope that the factions in Santander and Cauca, as well as those in Tolima and Antioquia, who look for a reaction, will be persuaded that it is their duty to lay down their arms, in order that the chiefs of the Army may not be forced to act in conformity to the usages of war. All who continue in arms must suffer the consequences.

By a decree of this date, a Congress of Plenipotentiaries has been called to ratify the pact of Union, and a Convention is convoked that shall represent the States and people of the whole Republic.

Through the Secretary of Foreign Relations I have communicated to all friendly Governments the fact of the establishment of a Provisional Government of the United States of New-Granada, and I have invited the Governments of Columbia to unite in the restoration of the Republic of Columbia and in the maintenance of all their engagements.

Public treaties and the foreign and domestic debts will be sacredly respected, &c.

After having fulfilled the mission confided to me by the people, I shall occupy myself with other labors, quitting the public employ, and obeying as a simple citizen the mandates of the people, and conclude thus a public life of forty seven years, in order to merit the good-will of my compatriots, the only ambition that a soldier should have who learned to combat for liberty under the orders of the great BOLIVAR."

On entering Bogota, Gen. MOSQUERA shot Don PLACIDO MORALES and Dr. ANDRES AGUILAR, who were Prefects of Bogota, they being charged with having connived at the attempted escape of some prisoners taken in Santander, in December last, in order for an excuse to shoot them. Capt. AMBROSIA HERNANDEZ, of the Government cavalry, was also shot, charged with having been instrumental in the assassination of Ex-President Gen. OBANDO. It is said a Señor RUIZ, and one or two others, were shot also.

Among those killed on the 18th, on MOSQUERA'S side, is Don JOSE MARIA PLATA, who has been in the Cabinets under Government; and the well-known citizens, JOAQUIN SUAREZ FORTOUL and SAMUEL GUERRO.

It is stated that Gen. MOSQUERA had already banished the Jesuits, and they are on their way to the coast.

Ex-President OSPINA and his brother PASTOR OSPINA, while on their way, with 150 men, to Antioquia, to raise the people there for the Government, were taken prisoners by the Liberals after two days' siege of a house in Anapoima, in which they had fortified themselves, they having been smoked out by the proprietor setting fire to it, and were taken to Bogota amid the jeers of the mob.

Among the prisoners taken at the battle of Bogota, were the old Generals, PARIS and POSADA. The acting President, Don BARTOLOME CALVO, took refuge in the house of the British Minister. The ladies of Bogota were indefatigable in their attendance upon the wounded, and in providing the means for burying the dead.

In Bogota provisions were scarce, and many necessaries of life excessively dear. Salt was selling at four dollars per pound.

Gen. MOSQUERA will no doubt send a commissioner to Panama, by the next British steamer from Carthagena, to regulate matters in this State. It is quite certain the State of Panama will offer no resistance to his Government. Many of the Liberals of Panama have for a long time advocated the Independence of the Isthmus, but have been bitterly opposed by a portion of the Conservatives. Now, the Conservatives would be glad, for the most part, to see the Isthmus separated from the Confederation; but the Liberals, their chief being in power, would probably object, as they fear with a free (Hanseatic pattern) State, they would have to give way too much to foreigners. One of the judges of Panama has issued an edict threatening punishment to those who shouted "vivas" for MOSQUERA in the streets. By the British steamer *Saladin*, which left Carthagena on the 10th instant, I have received the following from a merchant of high character:

"Since the sailing of the last steamer for your port, we have received news from Bogota as late as the 23d of July, confirming the statement of the occupation of Bogota by the Liberals, under Gen. MOSQUERA, on the 18th ult., after five hours fighting. On the 19th, MOSQUERA ordered some three or four persons to be shot forthwith, and it was done. One was for having killed OBANDO, and the others were the Prefect and Alcalde, for having connived at the shooting of some of the Santander prisoners. We have received no particulars of the battle at Bogota. At the last dates, the greater part of the State of Antioquia was still in the hands of the late Government party. There was also a guerrilla force of nearly 1,000 men in the vicinity of Arnhalema, and another party, it is said, in Santander. With the exception of these, and the authorities of your State, all the rest of the country is in the hands of the MOSQUERA party."

The steamer *George M. Totten*, intended originally to run on the dyke or canal between Carthagena and the river Magdalena, arrived at Carthagena Aug. 9, under sail, 58 days from New-York.

In Panama we have nothing of very particular interest. The United States war steamer *Saranac* left Aug. 10, for San Francisco for repairs, having started her stern-post and planking by touching a rock at her anchor. The flag steamer *Lancaster* is in port. Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY has been quite sick from a determination of blood to the head, but is now recovering. In Aspinwall there is only the United States brig *Bainbridge*.

We have information of privateers in the West Indies, but it is probable the same information I am about to give has before reached you. The United States Consul at Aspinwall has a letter from the Consul at St. Thomas, saying that the steamer *Sumter*, Confederate privateer, coaled at the Dutch Island of Curaçoa on the 18th of July. Also, it is reported by the British steamer at Aspinwall, that the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, ten guns, went into San Juan, Porto Rico in the latter part of July for supplies. It is reported that a large American-built brigantine was lying off the harbor of St. Thomas, July 31, supposed to be a privateer. There was only one American vessel in St. Thomas, or rather only one bearing the American flag, all having hoisted British colors.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Change of Tariff in Ecuador—Elections in Peru and Chili—Discontent in Bolivia—More Trouble in the Argentine Confederation.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 6th instant, with dates from Callao and Lima to July 30, and from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 17.

ECUADOR.

his State, under Don GARCIA MORENO and Gen. FLORES, is at present tranquil, although the outs, of course, grumble a good deal at the ins.

By a decree of the Executive, which went into effect on the first day of July, the duties on ready-made clothing, watches, and gold and silver jewelry, have been reduced 50 per cent., which is a good thing for the Israelites; and a reduction of 25 per cent. is also decreed on wines, beer, and spirits. Duties, amounting to $100 or less, must be paid down in cash; from $100 to $3,000 in two months; from $3,000 to $6,000 in four months; and above $6,000, in six months. Goods from the Atlantic, transported over the Panama Railroad, will be granted a deduction of 10 per cent. on the total amount of duties, whenever the Railroad Company shall reduce proportionally the cost of transportation of goods for Ecuador, over their road.

PERU.

The elections for Vice-President of the Republic have terminated, and no doubt exists that Gen. PEZET, the Government candidate, has triumphed over Gen. LAVALLE, of the Opposition.

The City of Lima was very much disturbed during the election—negroes parading the streets with clubs and pistols, and assaulting voters and other peaceable citizens. Three persons were killed and several badly wounded, when the riots were quelled by the military.

Business was dull at Callao, very few ships taking guano to either the United States or Europe; and the prospect is that there will be but little demand for new shipments of the article the present year.

CHILI.

Considerable agitation exists in Valparaiso and Santiago in reference to the approaching Presidential election. The primary elections were in favor of electors who supported Don JOAQUIN PEREZ, the Government candidate, and it was reasonably supposed he would be their choice; but the Liberals having now accepted him also as their candidate, he is said to be suspected by the Government, and it is hinted the electors will drop him for Señor VARAS or some other man.

Congress is occupied in discussing laws regulating railroads, reforms in the bankrupt laws; bank projects, &c. It is proposed to abolish the impost of five per cent., which weighs so heavily on the export of copper ores.

Business is still extremely dull in Valparaiso, but as the heavy merchants who have weathered the storm must replenish their stocks, a reaction is counted upon soon. During the preceding fortnight, a larger amount than usual of foreign importations took place. It is thought that the present dissensions in the United States will induce a scarcity and rise in cotton goods in the Chili markets. Carolina rice is worth $8 25 to $8 50. The stock of foreign sugars on hand is 730,000 arobas, but no sales are taking place, on account of high rates. California or Puget Sound lumber is dull, but cargoes from the Atlantic States would sell well. Bar copper, $17 50, cash. Flour is worth, for export, $2 87 to $3 12 per quintal. Some small sales of barley have been made, at $2 62 to $2 75 the fanega. Freights to England are £4 10s. to £4 15s. per English ton. To the United States, $16. Exchange on London, 90 days, 44¼ to 44¾ pence per dollar. On the United States, 90 days, nominally 13 to 14 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

Great discontent exists against the Government of President ACHA, and it is quite evident that another revolution is impending.

DAVID K. CARTTER, Esq., United States Minister Resident to Bolivia, left Tacna, Peru, for his post on the 17th July.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Our dates from Rosario and Parana are to the 22d June. Buenos Ayres has as yet come to no decision whether she will send deputies to the Federal Congress, wishing apparently to gain time. Meanwhile she is mobilizing her National Guard, pushing troops to the frontiers of Santa Fé, and sending arms and money to Cordova and other provinces. In other portions belligerent preparations are being made, and nothing is talked of but war. President DERQUI, at the head of 4,000 men, has gone to Cordova, to endeavor to suppress the revolt there. The Press of Buenos Ayres counsels that State to make war on President DERQUI. The Senate has withdrawn the commission of Don DIEGO SARMIENTO, Minister to Washington.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama Aug. 5, with dates from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica up to Aug. 2 from the latter State, but there is scarcely a word of interest to transcribe. All these States were tranquil.

Affairs in Arizona.

We have received the Mesilla *Times* of July 20, from which we extract the following items:

DEPREDATIONS BY THE APACHES.

The Apaches, on the evening of the 17th, attacked a hay camp near Fort Fillmore, and killed a Mexican, took a boy prisoner and drove off a lot of mules.

On the morning of the 18th a party of Apaches passed within half a mile of Fort Fillmore, crossed over the river near Santa Tomas, where they murdered two men, and about 9 o'clock made a descent on a sheep herd belonging to CRISTOBAL SANCHEZ, killing two of the herders, and driving off sheep to the number of 2,000. These sheep were stolen and men murdered within a mile and a half of a company of United States infantry, and within five miles were eleven companies of United States regulars, both mounted and on foot, and one company of unfortunates, who say they enlisted to fight Indians alone, styled volunteers. The infantry company pursued the Indians to the foot of the hills, some two or three miles, and returned without losing a man! The alarm was sounded throughout the neighborhood and in our streets, and a company of citizens started on the trail, but what was their success we have as yet no news.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th, at Yellow Rock, seven miles from Las Cruces, the Indians stole 5,000 sheep, the property of Messrs. OCHOA, GARCIA and BELDANADO. Two of the herders are missing and supposed to be murdered. At 3½ o'clock this morning thirty citizens started in pursuit.

Thirty-five or forty Indians attacked at night a ranch seven miles above Fort Craig. The Santa Fé mail party were encamped at the ranch at the time. The Indians killed one man, and wounded the conductor so badly that it is thought he will die, also wounded the owner of the ranch and his son, and drove off nineteen head of horses and two head of cattle. Three Indians were killed or mortally wounded.

OFF FOR DIXIE.

GOV. L. S. OWENS and family left for El Paso, Texas, this week. Also, Capts. GARLAND and JONES, late of the Seventh United States Infantry. They were natives of Virginia, and forwarded their resignations some time since.

WESTERN ARIZONA.

The settlers in the valleys in the Western portion of Arizona, it is said, on account of the evacuation of the forts in that section, have determined to abandon their ranches and go to Tucson for safety. They would be compelled to do this by the increased boldness of the Indians, and those living near the Sonora line are afraid of marauding parties from Sonora.

The Apaches stole sixteen head of mules from the corral of the Sonora mine. They were pursued and overtaken by three Americans and three Mexicans, when a fight ensued. The Apaches killed one American and captured the six animals on which they rode, and made their escape with all their booty. The Indians had fled to a mountain, which made it necessary for their pursuers to leave their horses and attack them on foot. One party of Indians stole their horses while another party fought them. The American who was killed, JOHN RIDENHOUR, was the blacksmith of the company, and came to Arizona three years since with the Santa Rita Mining Company, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a native of that State.

The Apaches, to the number of sixty, stole a Government herd of stock near Fort Buchanan, guarded by eight soldiers, killing one of the soldiers. They killed a Mexican near Ward's Ranch, on the Sonoita. Six men sent to reap a field of barley at a deserted ranch on the Sonoita are missing, and supposed to have been killed by the Apaches. A herd of cattle belonging to Gen. WORDSWORTH, were stolen near Santa Cruz.

A correspondent adds to this startling catalogue: "There is not a day but that property is stolen, and some one murdered in the vicinity of the Apaches."

It is said that the LINCOLN Judge of this District has determined to come to Mesilla and hold a session of his Court, protected by the United States military force. The coming were [illegible], but the getting away is beset with difficulties. The better part of valor, discretion, will probably dictate a delay until some decisive step is taken in the military movements in this quarter.

A remarkable spectacle will be the administrating of that strained quality of mercy, amid bristling bayonets. It could neither bless him that gave or him that received. Its poisoned source would distill curses more virulent than the Upas.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States force ordered to the Mesilla Valley, we are informed from Santa Fé, is 15 companies of Regulars, 11 of Infantry and 4 of Horse, 10 companies of Volunteers, 6 of Infantry and 4 of Cavalry.

"B" Company of the Mounted Rifles, Lieut. CRESSY in command, arrived this week from Fort Stanton.

Lieut. LANE's company of Rifles has been ordered from Fort Fillmore to Fort Craig.

The troops in abandoning Fort Breckinridge burnt up all the Government property they could not carry away, amounting to many thousand dollars, consisting of provisions and clothing. Some little property was sold. The garrisons of Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge are expected to arrive here next week.

A company of Infantry have been stationed at Santo Tomas, with the intention of keeping a line of pickets to cut off all communication with El Paso by ordinary channels.

Three companies, it is reported, are to be stationed in Mesilla, on the arrival of the troops from the West.

Two pieces of artillery have left Fort Union for Fort Fillmore.

It is reported at Santa Fé, by the knowing ones, that the cause of so large a force at this point, is to recapture Fort Bliss and subjugate Arizona.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce GRANVILLE H. OURY as a candidate before the people of Arizona, at the ensuing August election, for Delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

WEEKLY MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

The San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company are making their arrangements to carry the mail weekly between this place and Los Angeles, Cal. The weekly service has commenced on the Western end of the route, and will commence from this end as soon as the stock can be placed on the road.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Willful Murder—The System of Irrigation The Fort Bridge Sale—The Direct Tax—Scarcity of Cash.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

A willful murder occurred early on the morning of Wednesday last, in this city. WILLIAM COCROFT and ROBERT BROWN fell into a quarrel at the time named, concerning irrigating water, and in the heat of the argument COCROFT went and fetched out of his house a double-barreled shot-gun, and threatened to shoot BROWN, who also had retired to his house. BROWN, not thinking he would execute his threat, again went out of doors, in opposition to the entreaties of his wife, whereupon COCROFT discharged his weapon full at him, the contents penetrating his heart, causing his death within an hour. BROWN leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely fate. COCROFT was quickly arrested; and, after magisterial examination, committed to prison, the crime, of course, being not bailable. It is to be hoped this gentleman will get his just deserts in due course of law.

The system of irrigation which is pursued, and is indeed absolutely necessary in all parts, except very moist bottoms of this arid territory, for the proper sustenance of man and beast, is calculated to engender much strife. To see one's choice fruit trees, and garden vegetables, and farm crops shriveling and scorching up, while a refreshing stream rushes by, and perhaps through one's lot, is rather a tempting predicament for the needy farmer. This city is watered by City Creek, Red Butte Creek and Emigration Creek, of which by far the largest and most reliable is City Creek, which issues out of the mountains close by the residence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. There is a Water-master for the city, another in each ward, and another on each block. Each city block (ten acres) has the use of a stream of water about twenty-four hours, once a week, for the purposes of irrigation. Thus each full lot of one and a quarter acres has the use of the stream about three hours; but where the lots have been cut up by city necessities into quarter lots or less, the time for irrigation is reckoned by minutes. Of course, there is often a great deal of grumbling; but, upon the whole, perhaps, not so much as might be expected. The time of high water is about the middle of June; and not until the waters begin to subside, and the hot summer sun rapidly dries up the earth, is the water apportioned with exactness.

Some seasons there is a great scantiness of water, and then crops suffer; and at best the available supply is very limited in most parts of the Territory. The present season I have heard of no lack, comparatively speaking; indeed, it appears to be the general idea that in no previous Summer, since the settlement of this city, have there been such abundant streams running down from the mountains.

At the Fort Bridger sale, some things are represented as having gone amazingly cheap. The saw-mill fetched about one-fifteenth of its cost price in the States. Several thousand pounds of bacon fetched one-fourth of a cent per pound, and many other things in proportion. Bacon has been selling here, by retail, at twenty-five to forty cents per pound. It will most likely fall to twenty for a time. Flour can now be bought in this city for $2 per hundred, cash.

There are some rumors about some of the departed officers and privates having secession sympathies, and there may be little quarrels on the Plains in consequence.

It is also stated that the Indians, white or red, have helped themselves to a goodly toll of Army cattle, the advance company losing half a hundred head within a few days of their leaving Fort Crittenden. If such movements are continued on the Plains, the troops will arrive on the Missouri rather light-handed.

Recent Eastern papers bring news of a proposed direct tax, of which Utah's share is estimated proximately at $40,000. Of course, all National taxes must be paid in cash, and I am thinking that $40,000 will not be gathered annually in this Territory, for the reason that I do not believe that that amount of cash is in circulation amongst the mass of the people. Money has been plentiful here the past three years; but the Army brought it, and now the Army is gone, and most of the cash, too, as witness the late sales at Bridger and Crittenden, where the terms were "cash." Previous to the advent of the Army, a circulating medium was so scarce here, that BRIGHAM issued bills, based on *cattle*. This, however, soon fell before the Army gold. The great receptacles of the gold brought here have been the stores, for it must be recollected that the people generally were all but destitute of dry goods and groceries, and gold is worth here for such articles not more than one-fourth of what it is in the States, that is, four dollars will go no further in that line here than one dollar will in the States.

It would seem that BRIGHAM had thought that the people had plenty of money, for a while back he delivered a severe sermon and other hard talk about collecting the local taxes in cash. I learned from a tax-collector of perhaps the most populous valley outside of this in the Territory, that he could collect but a small portion of taxes in cash, say $150, for the simple reason that the cash was not there.

In round numbers, $40,000 is one dollar per head throughout the Territory. The figures themselves are trifling, but a cash tax of that amount would bankrupt half the families in the Territory, for in ordinary times they do not see that amount of cash from one year's end to another.

The only apparent source for a supply of cash now for this Territory are emigrants, the National officers, and the mail and express. Exports there are none, or next to none, and that little is ecclesiastically denounced.

Yesterday we had a severe thunder-storm, the heaviest I can recollect at this season. On Friday, also, there was one, [illegible] by no means so heavy. Indeed, [illegible] through July and what of August has passed, has felt decidedly Fall-ish.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Troops on the Potomac—The Tammany Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP LYON, Poolesville, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Tammany is neglected alike by friends and foes. Stationed here in this wilderness of a place, with a large body of the enemy within six miles of us, and picket guards from our regiment of from two to four companies constantly within rifle range of the pickets of DAVIS, separated only by the Potomac, at that place but 500 yards wide, we cannot succeed in drawing a shot from them; and when we are so happy as to get hold of New-York papers, find every regiment either forming, in the field, or returned, honorably mentioned, save only our unfortunate selves. To correct this injustice we write ourself, blow our own trumpet, and will be remembered. From Washington to this place is about forty miles, and for a green regiment we accomplished the distance with great celerity. A march of twenty miles in one day, part of the way in the midst of a severe storm, wading through water in many places two and a half feet deep, sleeping on the wet grass without shelter and almost without supper, has but served to inspirit the boys, to infuse new life and heart into them, to bring them to a realizing sense that they are indeed *soldiers*, not farmers and citizens, merchants and laborers, warned to a country muster, but in the *service* of the United States truly, and complimented by being the advance regiment of an advance brigade.

In fact, so anxious are the boys to try their "pluck," that the truth has no charms for them so far as war news is concerned; but every evening, as advices come in from the outposts, rumors of skirmishes and victories pass from mouth to mouth, gathering as they go, like a snow-ball, until such prodigies of valor are accomplished—by report—that the Grand Guard of NAPOLEON I. must turn uncomfortably in their coffins from justifiable jealousy of our prowess. Nor are we without sport, for camp life can readily be made a merry life, and the eccentricities of Irishmen, the frugality of Germans, and the earnest (ludicrous at times) zeal of full-blooded Yankees, give ample opportunity for the exercise of our cachinatory abilities. There was a season of famine in the land, since the Quartermaster's stores had the misfortune to be halted in our rear by reason of a break-down. The affliction was of brief duration, but severe, and Paddy dislikes to work on an empty stomach. One great stout son of Erin, whom no fatigue could unnerve or danger appal, appeals to his Captain in this wise: "An' it's not right—two crackers for a day—and I could ate a bar'l of them—and I'm that *wake* that I couldn't *run* if the *inemy* was to attack us." The boys average honest; but if an unfortunate swine *did* stray into camp, and, from his ignorance of the countersign, be suspected of secessional opinions, and thus get converted into pork for the gratification of loyal palates, would it have been astonishing? I do but make the query. I do not say the thing occurred. Circumstantial evidence, however, was in favor of such a belief. Your correspondent was, unwittingly, (?) the recipient of some "contraband."

Scene—The hut. Present Nihil. Enter Ajax, (a gent of African origin,) very much out of breath.—"Massa, lend the pistol; finist pig up er road I ever see." "By no means, Ajax; we must let everything of the kind alone." Exit Ajax, disappointed and astonished, but resolved. No more seen of Ajax till after dark, when he enters camp with a mysterious bundle of hay under his arm. The breakfast next morning was astonishingly refreshing; we feasted, "asking no questions, for conscience's sake." From the breakfast table we notice a squad of men creeping carefully along, dodging from tree to tree, intently watching something. Curious to ascertain their object, we step out, two pigs have broken guard, and are quietly munching National corn-cobs, whilst the squad have arranged to terminate the earthly existence of said porcines, without so much as a premonitory squeal. "Boys, what are you at?" Ah! what a damper! Pat is never at a loss for an answer, however. "Practicing the skirmish drill, Sir." "Well, skirmish those pigs out of camp." "Ye, Sir; it's what we're doin'." The pigs are driven out this time; the boys resume their duties with sadder expression of face than would become a funeral, and we return to test further the merits of the mysterious bundle of Ajax. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." But the days of famine are over, and plenty is in the ascendency. Flour in lieu of bread, however, caused some confusion. The first question was how to convert it into bread. Pat and Michael are quite confident that they can arrange the matter. Flour and water are mixed, fried in pork fat, and served out as rations. Truly, the children had asked for bread and had been given a stone. The consistency of the compound was about equal to that of a newly baked brick, and Paddy assures us that having eaten his quota in a recumbent position, he found he had infused into his system the principal properties of the prepaaration—facetiously termed bread—it was quite impossible for him to *rise*. "'An' let the *seshioners* come on now, if a ball strikes aboot here aways it 'll bound an' kill the *by* that's fornint me." Probably never since their enlistment have the Benedicts of the regiment so fully appreciated the comforts of married life, as when the "auld woman" was wanted to make bread. The Colonel himself must act "head baker," as he is ready at all times to act in any capacity for the benefit of his soldiers, and the discovery that soda and saleratus are material assistants in the proper preparation of the staff of life is hailed with manifestations of delight to which the fall of the manna to the famished Israelites will alone furnish parallel.

But enough—I wrote to remind you that there was such a regiment as the Tammany, a fact that appears to have escaped your editorial recollection. To remind you that it is composed of the best bone and sinew of New-York City, and that though absent we would fain not be forgotten. Almost one thousand men, and with but seven under the care of the surgeon, two of that number from the result of accidents,—all ready and impatient to prove that the time which has been spent in acquainting them with their duties has not been thrown away, and withal as intelligent a class of men as ever made part of an army, the majority fully understanding the origin of the war, conscious that the side they have espoused is *right*, and thus, acting from the best of motives, panting for occasion to prove themselves invincible.

NIHIL.

A New Direction for Secession Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of late, individuals have frequently been seen in the neighborhood of the recruiting stations in the Park, who take pains, when they find a dozen persons together, to talk with considerable feeling upon National affairs. These *individuals* are anxious for an opportunity for discussion, and frequently express themselves, with a swaggering air, "as good Union men as can be found," and profess to have the cause of their country near at heart—yet who omit no chance of dwelling upon "the trouble brought upon the country," and talk of "the hardships to which volunteers may be subject."

Whether these *patriots* are paid for their eloquence is not known, but that their *real* object is to slacken the zeal of good and true men who *do* love their country and are volunteering with alacrity, is too evident. A slight notice in your paper that such persons are about, will enable them and others to know that they are observed and their object noted.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

Army Reforms—The Adjutant-General's Bureau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The NEW-YORK TIMES of the 19th inst. announces that the Army Board appointed by the War Department will examine the Field officers of the volunteer regiments upon the elements of military engineering, upon the use of field artillery, and other collateral points connected with the higher branches of the military art. This determination has already deterred many good officers from entering the service, who are excellent tacticians in battalion drill, but from their ignorance of the higher branches of the art are unwilling to subject themselves to such an ordeal, and consequently the Government will lose their services. If these are the qualifications required of Field officers, not one in ten, probably not one in twenty, will pass an examination, and the result will be that after reaching Washington most of the regiments will soon be without Field officers. It will not do to say that this examination will not be rigid in the higher branches, for officers capable of commanding a regiment in the battalion drill will not submit to an examination in those branches which it is folly to expect them to know anything of.

Now do we possess such an excess of military talent of the highest order, and are the exigencies of the nation such that we can afford to be so very critical. If so, why did the Department, after refusing a host of regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry before the disaster at Bull Run, rush to the other extreme and accept everybody that offered to raise a regiment? Why are Generals created who never drew a sword in their lives? Is it proposed to examine these officers also? By no means. They are the *protegês* of politicians, and theoretical military fogies of the Adjutant-General's Department; a Department the most injurious to the Army, because its operations are silent, mysterious and unseen. The Secretary of War is unfitted for his station. Ignorant alike of military matters and the wants of the service, he is necessarily controlled by the jealousies, prejudices and favoritism of the Adjutant-Generals.

No one denies that our disasters at Bull Run arose in a great degree from the ignorance of the regimental officers, and all admit that some examination of their qualifications is necessary in future; but why exact of them such as in the nature of things no man but the military adviser of the Secretary could expect. The whole proceeding is marked by that absence of practical common sense which has characterized this Department and its principal branch throughout this war. Again, I ask, Why are the newly-fledged Generals exempted? We have had repeated instances of their incompetency, and the recent revolt of a gallant regiment is said to be partly, if not mainly, owing to their being put under the command of a man who is to be made a General, but who possesses neither the military nor moral qualifications for the position, and I am assured that if the Government ventures upon such an experiment, the officers put under him will resign almost to a man.

If men are willing to risk their lives in the cause of their country, they are entitled to be commanded by Generals who have had some experience, and it need not be a matter of surprise if these men revolt when their lives are intrusted to the care of officers that are notoriously incompetent. Some, if not many of these appointments, are justly chargeable to the Adjutant-General's Department, which had opposed the selection of many who are now or have been officers of the Regular Army, and thereby forced the Secretary of War to look elsewhere, and submit to the pressing solicitations of politicians. The uninitiated are not aware of the powerful and unseen influence of this exclusive branch of the service on the welfare of the Army. It is composed of men who have had but little practical experience; whose command of troops has been brief, and always in a subordinate capacity, who have no direct association or sympathy with the troops; who are mere theorists, full of prejudice, jealousy and a conviction of their superiority over their brother officers of the line. Most of them have served with troops for a comparatively short time as Lieutenants, and not one, I believe, as Captain, and yet these are the officers who substantially control the War Department and the Army. Gen. SCOTT, though highest in rank, does not possess, for various reasons, the power and influence of the Chief of this branch of the Department. It does not require a military eye to perceive how glaringly absurd and inconsistent this Department has shown itself. Before the disaster of Bull Run dozens of regiments of all arms of the service were tendered and refused. Now authority is given to every one that applies, to raise a regiment, regardless of the character or qualification of the applicant. The consequence is that bogus regiments are organized on speculation; men are drawn into them by false representations of the leaders, and those got up by upright and capable men are delayed in their organization. The remedy for this evil is simple. Break up every regiment where the Field officers are not vouched for by persons of undoubted standing in the community, and men will be more abundant. As it is now conducted, every keeper of a grog-shop can raise a regiment sooner than a man of respectability. The fault lies with the War Department and the State authorities, but mainly with the former. From this it appears that in giving an indiscriminate authority to the keepers of every corner grocery to raise a regiment, they also expect that they shall be conversant with the higher branches of the military art.

The public mind has arrived at the conviction that a change is desirable in the War Department. But one thing is certain, whenever the heart of it is without military qualities, he will and must be influenced by the Adjutant-General's Department. A complete overhauling of this branch of the service, this power behind the throne, is of the highest consequence. A Military Board, on the qualifications of many of its senior members, would show them to be admirable theorists, good in statistics, accurate in drawing up orders and filing official documents, but destitute of practical knowledge and experience, without sympathy with and but little personal knowledge of troops in the field. If there be an individual exception here or there, it will not be found among the highest in rank, but those whose connection with the line of the Army is not so remote.

SOPHOCLES.

A Word for the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, or McChesney's Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been shown an editorial article in your issue of yesterday, which severely reflects on the conduct of the Tenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. In the second sentence of the article referred to, it is stated that "Gen. BUTLER has promptly quelled the revolts in the Second, Ninth and Tenth regiments at Fortress Monroe, &c." I have heretofore had the duties my position impose on me here to attend to, which I have deemed to be of more advantage to the service in which I am engaged, than would have been a refutation of all the newspaper reports which have been brought to my notice.

But in the article in your yesterday's issue, a charge is made, which my duty as commander of this regiment, makes it, in my opinion, obligatory on me to deny, and by all possible measures within my reach to fully refute.

We, as a regiment, engaged to serve our country for the full term of our enlistment, and in doing so, were fully aware of the hardships, difficulties and disappointments incident to the service and to the change of life we were entering upon. Previous to our arrival at the seat of war, I will admit, circumstances existed and occurred which established and fastened upon this regiment a reputation that has been attached to it ever since, which now, as its commanding officer, I emphatically disclaim, and assert it to be un-

[illegible] founded and utterly incorrect. It is my [illegible] to show to you, and those whose opinions have been biased by newspaper reports, all the [illegible] circumstances existing and occurring since our first organization, and after I am finished, I would desire our regiment to be properly placed in the scale of public opinion.

In the first place, great delay with us, as with others, was experienced, in getting mustered and sent out of New-York. We were sent to Sandy Hook where we remained about four weeks. During those four weeks our regiment was constantly and incessantly assailed and misrepresented by the New-York Press. Notwithstanding we, after some delay, received our arms, uniforms and orders to sail for the seat of war.

Previous to our leaving Sandy Hook a promise is said to have been made by Col. McChesney that the men should have twenty-four hours' furlough before sailing from New-York. Whether the promise was made or not, the impression was prevalent that a furlough was to be granted. Arriving at the steamer, after our parade in New-York, the men of the regiment, supposing they were to immediately sail without an explanation being made as to whether or not they were to get furlough, refused to go on board, but finally by the efforts of the officers, were prevailed upon to do so.

After depositing their arms a leave of absence was given for twenty-four hours, for the men to visit their families and friends, and they all left the steamer that night perfectly satisfied. Further than the circumstances here related the departure of this regiment from New-York was marked by no more peculiar incidents than has been the departure of all other volunteer regiments. Within a week after our arrival at the seat of war, Col. McChesney tendered his resignation and left the regiment, whereupon the command of it devolved upon me. Since I have been in command it has been almost a weekly occurrence for me to be shown articles in New-York newspapers reflecting on our appearance, discipline, drill, fare, efficiency; and in every particular in connection with our condition misrepresentations have been made. At one time there is a revolt, at another our men are thieves, at another, through the neglect of our officers, the men are being starved. So as all connected with or effected thereby may be properly placed, I pronounce all of these assertions and charges false and unfounded. I hereby make a total denial of them all and assert that the false reports here alluded to have emanated from sources actuated by base and interested motives, calculated to advance the interest of some to the detriment and injury of others.

So far as the officers under me, and I, individually, am concerned, I do not here, for them or myself, intend to complain. I have endeavored to do my duty, and so far as I have been aided by my officers' efforts and the general good conduct of the men, I have met with no serious obstacles, or have no reason to complain. Should any person, without reference to their motive, let them be what they may, desire authentic information, and desire to be correctly informed, the only proper sources at which it can be derived, are from our commanding officers, viz.: Maj.-Gens. Butler and Wool, and Brig.-Gen. Pierce. With them we have a record of which the Tenth Regiment is not ashamed.

As to a revolt, the slightest evidence of it from any cause whatever, never has, and my sincere belief is, never will evince itself in the Tenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Please correct the misstatement made in your issue of yesterday, and as soldiers in the cause of our country, we would request our fellow-citizens at home to leave us but one enemy armed with the sword to fight, and not an enemy armed with the pen, which is the mightier than the sword—against whom we had no idea of being arrayed when we entered the service. Yours, very respectfully,

ALEX. B. ELDER, Lieut.-Col.
Comm'g, Tenth Reg't N. Y. S. V.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IF MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

Since the battle in the Southwest, crowds gather each evening at the Seventh and Fourteenth-street dépôts of the Pacific Road, to await the arrival of the train, in anticipation of the return of troops, and to learn the freshest news from the scene of interest. With the throngs that thus gather come many anxious women, mothers, wives and sisters of the absent soldiers, eager to discover among the outpouring passengers the familiar faces of beloved and imperiled friends. These women inquire with the greatest eagerness for intelligence of the regiment, company and fortune of those in whom they are interested.

The train was last evening delayed for more than an hour past the usual time, and the Seventh-street dépôt, with its immediate vicinity, was densely crowded. The cars at length came, laden with passengers and baggage. On board were two companies of the Second Regiment—three months men returned from Jefferson City. They gave vigorous cheers on their arrival, and were similarly greeted by the crowds. The troops formed in quickest style and moved off rapidly in high glee to the Arsenal.

The train brought in Gen. SWEENEY from Rolla. He appears unusually vigorous, and is bronzed with toil and exposure. Friends were awaiting him, and promptly escorted him to the Planters' House.

Passengers from Jefferson City report all quiet there, and that no immediate danger is apprehended from any source.

A poor fellow arrived from Rolla, having fled from McCULLOCH's army, in which, he says, he had been compelled to serve. He says he was working quietly at his place, "down in Arkansas," when a file of soldiers came and told him he must leave the country, or shoulder a musket for Southern rights.

During the hottest of the firing in the fight near Springfield, he broke from the ranks, he states, with several others, and ran to the Union lines. Also, that he never once fired his gun at our troops, having no heart to do so.

By an officer who arrived last evening from Rolla, we are told it is there believed to be accurately ascertained that the main body of McCULLOCH's army left Springfield on Saturday, departing in three divisions, and by three routes. One column is said to have marched north, another east, and the third south.

A junction would probably be subsequently formed at some designated point, the various roads being taken as a matter of sheer necessity, in order to obtain subsistence for the men, and water and forage for the horses. McCULLOCH's means of transporting his baggage are believed to be at present so limited as to preclude him from any important undertaking at once.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

Immediately after the firing into the train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, last week, near Palmyra, Gen. POPE ordered Gen. HURLBURT to occupy the country with a military force, quartering the troops on the inhabitants. He gave the inhabitants six days to find and bring in the offending parties, and if they were not produced a contribution was to be levied on horses, mules, provisions, provender, &c., to the amount of $10,000 on the residents of the county, and $5,000 on the inhabitants of Palmyra. The six days have not yet expired, and we learn that nearly half the people of the county are scouring the woods for the offenders. This is the way to do it.

FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

Gen. POPE has ordered Gen. HURLBUT to march from Macon City up to Kirksville, with several hundred men and two pieces of artillery, to operate against GREENE and his rebel force, who were last heard from in the vicinity of Edina.

Col. MOORE, who has from 600 to 1,000 men stationed at Memphis, Mo., has received orders to march from Memphis to Edina. Col. WOODYARD will move on Edina from Monticello on the East. These movements will surround the rebels, leaving them, however, an outlet from the Fabius River, leading to Palmyra, where a force will also be ready to receive them. Mr. MARTIN GREEN and his rebels are in a fair way of being squelched.

SERENADE TO GEN. SIEGEL.

The friends of Gen. SIEGEL, having learned of his arrival in the city, last night, complimented him with a serenade at his residence on Gratiot-street, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services.

In response to the compliment, Gen. SIEGEL delivered a brief address first in German and afterwards in English. He declared that the war was a great national struggle—a struggle by the People of America—that there was no factional nationality in it, since he himself had seen the bosoms of native born Americans, of Germans and of Irish bared to the bullets of the enemy.

Touching the complaints of soldiers on account of poor clothing and bad food, he referred to the greater hardships that had been endured by the ill-fed and badly clothed patriots who followed Washington through the Revolutionary war; and said that the present cause of the Union was worth suffering for, and that the soldiers of the Union must make up their minds to submit to some unavoidable hardships, or to abandon the cause.

The Address, though brief, was well conceived, and gave much satisfaction to all who heard it.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

REPORT OF THE REBEL GEN. PRICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 12, 1861.

To His Excellency Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the operations of the Army under my command, at and immediately preceding the battle of Springfield:

I began to move my command from its encampment on Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald County, on the 25th of July, toward Cassville, in Barry County, at which place it had been agreed between Gens. McCULLOCH, PEARCE and myself, that our respective forces, together with those of Brig.-Gen. McBRIDE, should be concentrated, preparatory to a forward movement. We reached Cassville on Sunday, the 28th of July, and on the next day effected a junction with the Armies of Gens. McCULLOCH and PEARCE.

The combined armies were then put under marching orders, and the First Division, Gen. McCULLOCH, commanding, left Cassville on the 1st of July, upon the road to this city. The Second Division, under Gen. PEARCE, of Arkansas, left on the 1st day of August; and the Third Division, Brig.-Gen. STEEN, of this State, commanding, left on the 2d day of August. I went forward with the Second Division, which embraced the greater portion of my infantry, and encamped with it some twelve miles northwest of Cassville. The next morning a messenger from Gen. McCULLOCH informed me that he had reason to believe that the enemy were in force on the road to Springfield, and that he should remain at his then encampment on Crane Creek until the Second and Third Divisions of the Army had come up. The Second Division consequently moved forward to Crane Creek, and I ordered the Third Division to a position within three miles of the same place.

The advance guard of the Army, consisting of six companies of mounted Missourians, under command of Brig.-Gen. RAINS, was at that time (Friday, Aug. 2) encamped on the Springfield road, about five miles from Crane Creek. About 9 o'clock, A. M., of that day, Gen. RAINS' pickets reported to him that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard, and that officer immediately led forward his whole force, amounting to nearly 400 men, until he found the enemy in position, some three miles on the road. He sent back at once to Gen. McCULLOCH for reinforcements, and Col. McINTOSH, C. S. A., was sent forward with 150 men; but a reconnoissance of the ground having satisfied the latter that the enemy did not have more than 150 men on the ground, he withdrew his men and returned to Crane Creek. Gen. RAINS soon discovered, however, that he was in presence of the main body of the enemy, numbering, according to his estimate, more than five thousand men, with eight pieces of cannon, and supported by a considerable body of cavalry. A severe skirmish ensued, which lasted several hours, until the enemy opened their batteries and compelled our troops to retire. In this engagement the greater portion of Gen. RAINS' command, and especially that part which acted as infantry, behaved with great gallantry, as the result demonstrates; for our loss was only one killed, (Lieut. NORTHCUT,) and five wounded, while five of the enemy's dead were buried on the field, and a large number are known to have been wounded.

Our whole force were concentrated the next day near Crane Creek, and during the same night the Texan Regiment, under Col. GREER, came up within a few miles of the same place.

Reasons, which will hereafter be assigned, induced me, on Sunday, the 4th inst., to put the Missouri forces under the direction, for the time being, of Gen. McCULLOCH, who accordingly assumed the command-in-chief of the combined Armies. A little after midnight we took up the line of march, leaving our baggage-trains, and expecting to find the enemy near the scene of the late skirmish; but we found, as we advanced, that they were retreating rapidly towards Springfield. We followed them hastily about 17 miles, to a place known as Moody's Spring, where we were compelled to halt our forces, who were already nearly exhausted by the intense heat of the weather and the dustiness of the roads.

Early the next morning we moved forward to Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, where we encamped. Our forces were here put in readiness to meet the enemy, who were posted at Springfield, to the number of about ten thousand. It was finally decided to march against them; and on Friday afternoon orders were issued to march in four separate columns, at 9 o'clock that night, so as to surround the city and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. The darkness of the night and a threatened storm caused Gen. McCULLOCH, just as the Army was about to march, to countermand this order, and to direct that the troops should hold themselves in readiness to move whenever ordered. Our men were consequently kept under arms till towards daybreak, expecting, momentarily, an order to march. The morning of Saturday, the 10th of August, found them still encamped at Wilson's Creek, fatigued by a night's watching and loss of rest.

About 6 o'clock I received a messenger from Gen. RAINS that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the Second Brigade of his Division, consisting of about 1,200 mounted men under Col. CAWTHORN. A second messenger came immediately afterwards from Gen. RAINS to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but that he would endeaver to hold him in check until he could receive reinforcements. Gen. McCULLOCH was with me when these messengers came, and left at once for his own head-quarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly towards Gen. RAINS' position, at the same time ordering Generals SLACK, McBRIDE, CLARK and PARSONS to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came suddenly upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. LYON in person. The infantry and artillery which I had ordered to follow me, came up to the number of 2,036 men, and engaged the enemy. A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and men behaving with the greatest bravery, and, with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces, successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy, under Col. SIEGEL, had taken position in close proximity to Col. CHURCHILL's regiment, Col. GREER's Texan Rangers, and 679 mounted Missourians, under command of Col. BROWN and Lieut.-Col. MAJOR.

The action now became general, and was conducted with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides, for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, Gen. LYON, dead upon the battle-field, over five hundred killed, and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12-pounder howitzers, two brass 6-pounders, and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also, the standard of SIEGEL's regiment, captured by Capt. STAPLES. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard-fought field, was won only by the most determined bravery, and distinguished gallantry of the combined Armies, which fought nobly side by side, in defence of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any battle-field.

Where all behaved so well, it is invidious to make any distinction, but I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of the splendid services rendered, under my own eyes, by the Arkansas infantry, under Gen. PEARCE, the Louisiana Regiment of Col. HEBERT, and Col. CHURCHILL's Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. These gallant officers and their brave soldiers won upon that day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian.

This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave man. Others will report the losses sustained by the Confederate forces; I shall willingly confine myself to the losses within my own Army.

Among those who fell mortally wounded upon the battle-field none deserve a dearer place in the memory of Missourians than RICHARD HANSON WEIGHTMAN, Colonel commanding the first brigade of the second division of the army. Taking up arms at the very beginning of this unhappy contest, he had already done distinguished service at the battle of Rock Creek, where he commanded the State forces after the death of the lamented HOLLOWAY, and at Carthage, where he won unfading laurels by the display of extraordinary coolness, courage and skill. He fell at the head of his brigade, wounded in three places, and died just as the victorious shouts of our Army began to rise upon the air.

Here, too, died, in the discharge of his duty, Col. BEN. BROWN, of Ray County, President of the Senate, a good man and true.

Brig.-Gen. SLACK's division suffered severely. He himself fell dangerously wounded at the head of his column. Of his regiment of infantry, under Col. JOHN T. HUGHES, consisting of about 650 men, 36 were killed, 76 wounded, many of them mortally, and 30 are missing. Among the killed were C. H. BENNET, Adjutant of the regiment, Capt. BLACKWELL and Lieut. HUGHES. Col. RIVES' squadron of cavalry, (dismounted,) numbering some 234 men, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded. Among the former were Lieut.-Col. AUSTIN and Capt. ENGART.

Brig.-Gen. CLARK was also wounded. His infantry (200 men) lost in killed 17, and wounded 71. Capt. Burbridge was severely wounded. Capts. Farris and Halleck and Lieut. Haskins were killed. Gen. Clark's cavalry, together with the Windsor Guards, were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Major, who did good service. They lost six killed and five wounded.

Brig.-Gen. McBRIDE's Division (605 men) lost 22 killed, 67 severely wounded, and 57 slightly wounded. Col. Foster and Capts. Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong and Mings were wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands.

Gen. PARSON's brigade, 256 infantry and artillery, under command respectively of Col. KELLY and Capt. GUIBOR, and 406 cavalry, Col. BROWN, lost—the artillery, three killed and seven wounded; the infantry, nine killed and thirty-eight wounded; the cavalry, three killed, and two wounded. Col. KELLY was wounded in the hand. Capt. COLEMAN was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Gen. RAINS' division was composed of two brigades—the first under Col. WEIGHTMAN, embracing infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, lost not only their commander, but 34 others killed and 111 wounded. The Second Brigade, mounted men, Col. CAWTHORN commanding, about 1,200 strong, lost 21 killed and 75 wounded. Col. CAWTHORN was himself wounded. Major CHARLES ROGERS, of St. Louis, Adjutant of the brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the day after the battle. He was a gallant officer, and at all times vigilant and attentive to his duties, and fearless upon the field of battle.

Your Excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted of only 5,221 officers and men; that of these, no less than 156 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. These facts attest more powerfully than any words can the severity of the conflict, and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.

It is also my painful duty to announce the death of one of my Aids, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Saline County. He was shot down while communicating an order, and we left him buried on the field. I have appointed to the position thus sadly vacated, Capt. JAMES T. CEARNAL, in recognition of his gallant conduct and valuable services throughout the battle as a volunteer aid. Another of my staff, Col. HORACE H. BRAND, was made prisoner by the enemy, but has since been released.

My thanks are due to three of your Staff—Col. WM. M. COOKE, Col. RICHARD GAINES, and Col. THOS. L. SNEAD—for the services which they rendered me as Volunteer Aids, and also to my Aide-de-Camp, Col. A. W. JONES.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say to your Excellency, that the Army under my command, both officers and men, did their duty nobly as became men fighting in defence of their homes and their honor, and that they deserve well of the State.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
STERLING PRICE, Major-General,
Commanding Missouri State Guard.

GEN. LYON.

A writer in the Albany *Argus* says:

"A word as to the battle of Springfield. It is a sad reflection to one who believes that Brig.-Gen. LYON would have been alive to-day had he been properly supported. To show that he was not thus supported, in a letter written more than a month ago to the writer of this communication, Gen. LYON referred to his military situation thus:

'At present I am greatly troubled. I am here and do not meet my supplies. The enemy is said to be gathering in great force at the southwest, and we are, sooner or later, to have a warm time in that region. I know not what will be my future couse, *but I am persuaded I should have a much greater force*, and would be glad to have you see any of our authorities in St. Louis or in Washington, *to secure for me a proper support*. I have about 3,500 men of three months' service, whose time is nearly out, and who wish to return home; *and this will render me too weak, I fear, to sustain my position.*'

This letter was written at Springfield on the 16th ult. Immediately on receipt of it the writer proceeded to lay it before the authorities in St. Louis. Col. HARDING was then in immediate command there, and was subordinate, of course, to Gen. McCLELLAN, who was then so much engaged in Western Virginia as to entirely ignore the great and vital interests at stake in Southern Missouri. St. Louis was menaced in the Southeast as well as in the Southwest, and seven thousand troops, it was said, were required to keep open the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri Railroads. LYON was being menaced by an overwhelming force, and was about to be left exposed to the onslaught of McCULLOCH, with a command which did not exceed 5,000 men; the enemy being estimated, at that time, at more than 20,000.

Col. HARDING was evidently doing all in his power to relieve Gen. LYON, but was unsuccessful; and all this while LYON was absolutely begging for reinforcements, that he might not have to sacrifice the vast interests for the support of which he was fully considered the forlorn hope. Union men in the Southwest were looking to him with fear and trembling, lest, with his little band, he might be destroyed, and they overrun by the lawless hordes of JACKSON and McCULLOCH. But no! The brave LYON was still left without support, and when the fierce struggle came, with the countless numbers of the enemy, his own great life, and the lives of hundreds of brave men were sacrificed to that fatal lethargy which could not be aroused to a sense of the danger which threatened. As a friend of the lamented General, with some knowledge of the dangers which in the last two months have surrounded him, the writer of this cannot but feel that he has been sacrificed by the policy of negligence, utter negligence of the War Department, or whoever has been in authority."

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

THE TREATMENT THEY RECEIVE.

The Rochester *Democrat* publishes the following letter:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

I have just heard a few minutes ago that there is a chance of sending letters North, and thinking you might be uneasy about me, I shall write a few lines, although they will be read before leaving this place. In the battle of July 21 our regiment became broken, and some of us separated from it. A. B. ALDRICH, of Perinton, and myself wandered along in search of our regiment, when we found IRVING GARBUTT. Not finding any track of our regiment, we went to a large house used as a hospital and helped to take care of the wounded, where we were taken prisoners. Next morning we were marched to Manassas Junction, and started for Richmond, where we arrived July 23. There are about 500 of us in two rooms of this building, which is a tobacco factory, and 200 or 300 more in a building near by. We are rather thick, but get along very well. I suppose we shall get used to the confinement. There are twelve of our regiment here.

W. H. Joslyn, A. Raymond and W. or J. Kelly, of Brockport; C. S. Baldwin, of Adams Basin; J. J. Brown and Charles Vedder, of Rochester; William and George Pigett, of Penfield; A. W. Pepper and D. B. Aldrich, of Perington, and John Garbutt and myself. Also, John Reando, of Rochester, wounded, (in the hospital.)

We have a chance to send out and get things that we need, but the trouble is to get money. I have a little yet, but if we are not exchanged, and have to stay till the war is over, I shall be pretty short; besides, two of my friends have less than I have, and I shall share with them. But you cannot send either money or letters, I suppose. The only way this will go, if it goes at all, will be to the War Department, read, and sent by a flag of truce to Washington, and then sent on. I had only one shirt with me, and had to buy one. I think my health will hold out, if I am careful, although I cannot get out for exercise. I do not know how many of our regiment were killed. ARCH. McVEAN was shot in the shoulder, whether dangerously or not I cannot say. I should think not.

ALFRED ELY and CALVIN HUSTON, of Rochester, are prisoners in the other building. I do not know yet whether we will be exchanged or not. If not, perhaps we shall have to stay till the war is over; if so, I am content, although it looks rather gloomy. I hope, however, that I will not have to do so, and, as I said before, I want you to save all my things if you will. The ways of Providence are dark and dreary, and mysterious sometimes, but I believe it will all come out right at last. I am truly thankful that my life has been preserved thus far. Perhaps I shall not have another chance to write to you. If not, do not be anxious about me. I trust by the grace of God I shall come out all right. I have not for a single moment been sorry that I started, though being shut up here makes me think of home. I want you and all my friends to pray for me, pray that God will preserve me from temptation and evil, and if it be his good will to bring me home again safe; if not, if we never meet again on the earth, I hope we shall above, where trouble shall cease. I want you, as far as possible, to let my friends know where I am, &c. I don't think there would be any use of your trying to send any answer to this, as it would not be likely to reach me at all. I suppose we shall know in a week or two whether we shall be exchanged or not. I suppose our names will be published in the *Democrat and Union*; if not, tell GARBUTT's folks about IRVING's being here. I am glad I am not without friends here. *You will notice that I write very mildly, as this must be read before it goes.* I am willing to suffer almost anything for our country, hoping that all will come out right. I cannot but hope that I shall see you all again; so, if such be the will of God concerning me, I cheerfully submit. I tell you the Bible is precious in such a place as this. And now, for the present, good bye. I may never write to you again, but remember that if I do not, that I entertain the kindest feelings towards you all.

Your affectionate brother,
JOHN C. BALENTINE.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

ENCAMPMENT TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, U.S.P.V., CAMP DEKORPONAY, POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Aug. 19, 1861.

Col. GEARY is still in command of this post, and Lieut.-Col. DEKORPONAY retains the head of the regiment. Both are remarkably efficient in their operations. The Colonel, on Friday, anticipated the orders of President LINCOLN and Gen. McCLELLAN upon non-communication between Maryland and Virginia, having broken up all the ferries, and put strict injunctions upon all travel. On the 16th a large body of the rebels was discovered passing a break in the lower range of the Catoctin, coming from Waterford, east, towards Edward's Ferry. There were about 1,500 cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and were evidently plundering, as huge droves of cattle were with them. They were about four miles distant from our camp. Col. GEARY kept a strict watch upon them, and had they intended hostility, the boys of the Twenty-eighth would have given them something to strive for.

There are about 8,000 rebels in Loudon County, one-half of them at Goose Creek. As at this junction of affairs it is highly impracticable to mention even rumors of future movements, I will strictly confine myself to events past, and of which the enemy are doubtless made cognizant through their emissaries. On Friday, the Colonel arrested a man named J. R. GWYNN, a retired merchant of Baltimore, who had upon his person many letters from Richmond—all of treasonable import. He had, through the interposition of the District-Attorney and other persons of his own city, secured a pass to Virginia, in the name of Grayson. He applied to Col. GEARY for a return pass, but he was not sufficiently sharp. This is an important arrest, shedding light upon dark places. He is specially guarded, yet receives all the attention due to a gentleman.

On the 17th nearly the whole Army came down here, yet leaving the route well guarded to Harper's Ferry. The various brigades are encamped in Carroll Manor, and in the neighborhood of various surrounding towns and villages. The post and telegraphic offices are in our possession here, and the strictest *surveillance* has been ordered by Col. GEARY.

Among camp incidents is the occasional punishment for minor offences, by carrying a large stone around a circle for a stipulated period; the intrusion of a few snakes into the tents; the hovering of hundreds of buzzards around the mountain in the neighborhood of the Army; the good health and exemplary behavior of the entire regiment, and the animation of all in the hope of a speedy test of prowess. Yours, &c. TENIENTE.

P. S.—The report has just reached us that a brisk skirmish occurred at Harper's Ferry. The second Massachusetts kept back six thousand of the enemy, preventing them from crossing to this side.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 23.

We learn that a letter, received in this city last evening, from a Lieutenant in the Army of Gen. BANKS, states that BANKS and his corps had marched from Harper's Ferry to Winchester; driven 4,000 rebels from that place, and occupied it; that he had also sent a detachment of one Massachusetts regiment to occupy Martinsburgh. He had been reinforced by 8,000 men, chiefly from the vicinity of Baltimore. The writer of the letter adds: "You will hear nothing of this until you get it officially from Washington, as the telegraph has been seized, and no news is allowed to be sent." This latter fact we know to be correct, but as to the rest we cannot vouch.

THE LATE MOB AT EASTON.

From the Easton Express, Aug. 20.

We are called upon to-day to record one of the most violent outbreaks that have ever occurred in our usually quiet borough. As is generally known, the Democrats of Northampton County held their regular county meeting yesterday afternoon. In ordinary times these gatherings pass off with little or no excitement, but yesterday a number of hot debates occurred between members of the different political parties, one or two fights occurred, engendering much bad blood, and the whole thing ripened by night into one of the most terrible affairs that we have ever been witness to. At an early hour in the evening, a party of men, many of them returned volunteers, proceeded to the residence, in Centre-square, of Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, Member of Congress from this District, and elevating an effigy of Mr. JOHNSON, they set fire to and burned it, in the presence of Mr. JOHNSON, who sat upon his front step with one or two friends. After the burning of the effigy the crowd made a rush in the direction of Mr. J., who fled into the house on their approach, and escaped. They then called upon him to show his colors, when he appeared at a window with a small flag in his hand and spoke a few words, assuring them of his devotion to the Union, and stating that if they would come to him in their calmer moments, he would convince them of his loyalty to the Government. For a time, it was feared that violence would be done him, so terribly exasperated were the crowd in front of his dwelling, but they became somewhat appeased by his remarks, and finally moved off from the house. The cry then arose: "To the *Sentinel!*" when the crowd, with a tremendous shout, turned their steps towards that establishment, and enterring, gutted it completely. Type, cases, desks, stands, stoves, this week's edition of the paper, (printed on one side,) cards, books, and everything that could be moved, was thrown into the street. The office in a few minutes was a complete wreck, the material lying in one confused heap in the street.

From the *Sentinel* office the crowd made their way to the *Argus* establishment. This office is on the second floor, and the heavy street door leading to it having been well barred, in expectation of an attack, the destroying party were obliged to climb over an awning to gain entrance to the office. They destroyed but little property at this office, having been induced by their friends to forego, for the present, their purpose. No less than two thousand persons had gathered at this point. After abandoning their design to gut the *Argus*, the crowd proceeded to the office of the *Correspondent and Democrat*. Here they broke in the door, and were about commencing the work of destruction, when some one suggested that the proprietor be given till the next night to publish a card containing his sentiments.

This arrangement was agreeable to all parties, and the crowd moved on again, bound this time for the residence of Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD. There they found the stars and stripes floating over the door, which satisfied them. Mr. WM. H. THOMPSON made a few remarks from the steps in front of Mr. BRODHEAD's dwelling. He said "he stood there as the apologist of no man. If Mr. BRODHEAD was offensive to them, there were other ways of exhibiting their displeasure, and he hoped they would molest nor disturb no one.

Next, the residence of Col. HUTTER, on Second-street, was visited. A flag hung above the door. There were none but ladies in the house, and the crowd soon left, proceeding to the residence of W. [illegible] attorney, where the [illegible] compelled to come out and express his "sentiments on the present crisis." Mr. H. made a few Union remarks. He closed by "thanking the gentlemen for giving him an opportunity to express his sentiments before so large and respectable a crowd."

[illegible] was visited next. It was about 11 o'clock, and he had retired with his family, but a few loud raps at the front door brought him to one of the windows of his dwelling on Spring Garden-street. The crowd demanded to know his sentiments. He said: "he was for the Union. He had fought through the Mexican war for the Stars and Stripes, and had always been a Union man." The crowd then retired.

ARREST OF ALLEGED TRAITORS.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 22.

Yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Detectives TAGGART and FRANKLIN, and United States Marshal SHARKEY, returned from Harrisburgh, having in their possession three men from the South, upon whose persons about $3,000 was found, and drafts to the amount of $100,000, most of which were dated Richmond, Va.

These men arrived at Harrisburgh by yesterday morning's train from Chambersburgh. A dispatch had preceded them from Hagerstown, stating that the men had smuggled themselves through our lines above Williamsport, Md., and that one of them was a noted Secessionist of Charleston. Chief RADABAUGH and a squad of special policemen received the distinguished visitors, who were pointed out by an officer of Gen. BANKS' column, that gentleman having followed them from Hagerstown.

The prisoners were taken to a private room in the Exchange, at the State Capitol, where they underwent a strict examination by the Mayor. They gave their names as THOMAS J. CARSON, WALTER W. KELLY, and WM. M. PEGRAM, and represented themselves as being citizens of Baltimore.

CARSON is a fine-looking, elderly gentleman, perhaps 50 years or thereabouts. He formerly did business as a broker in New-York City, but has been living in Baltimore for several years. KELLY is a man apparently about 30 years, of medium size, and slimly built. He represented himself as a British subject, and presented a passport signed by the British Consul at Baltimore, and countersigned by the Secretary of State. PEGRAM is about the same age of KELLY, and of like proportions and stature. All of the party were well dressed, and apparently men of means.

CARSON exhibited a "pass" from Col. HEINTZELMAN, countersigned by Gen. COOPER, dated Aug. 9. Upon his person were also found a number of "passes" from officers in the Confederate Army, giving him privilege to visit his property in several of the Southern States.

In the carpet-bag owned by PEGRAM were found a number of sealed letters, among which one directed to Judge BREWER, at Annapolis, and others to Mrs. M. HUMPHREYS and GEO. BREWER, at Baltimore. These were opened and discovered to be signed by J. W. BREWER, a sergeant in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, serving in the Confederate Army. They were principally descriptive of the battle of Bull Run, in which the writer participated.

Nothing of a suspicious nature was found in the carpet-bag of Kelly, but he was summarily ordered to strip. He removed his garments one by one until he stood nude, with the exception of his undershirt. Nothing was found upon any of his garments, and he rolled up the arms of his undershirt, saying;

"You see I have nothing at all."

At this time the Chief lifted the extremity of his shirt, disclosing an array of false pockets. KELLY then reeled, and faintly asked for a glass of water, evidently much frightened. Drafts dated Richmond, on New-York, were then produced, amounting to $100,000 or more. The letters containing the drafts were sewed up in the pockets, and the whole had been ironed out, to give the garment a close fit, and prevent the notes from obtruding. A number of treasonable letters were also found.

All the letters were taken possession of by the Mayor, and, the circumstances being deemed sufficient to detain the men in custody, they were put in the county prison for a further hearing.

The men were evidently in the North to get specie and arms. They will, probably, be handed over to the military authorities as spies, when they will fare by the military laws prescribed in such cases.

THOMAS J. CARSON, referred to in the foregoing extract, was formerly associated with his younger brother, JOSEPH, in the wholesale provision trade in Pearl-street, New-York. The brothers CARSON were originally from Baltimore, whence they moved to this City. Five or six years ago, THOMAS withdrew from the house, and JOSEPH took into partnership a Mr. LEE, continuing the business under the name of JOSEPH CARSON & Co. The partnership was dissolved a few years since, when JOSEPH returned to Baltimore, and Mr. LEE acted as his agent here. THOMAS J. CARSON, some three years back, purchased Montpelier, known as the seat of President MADISON, near Orange Court-house, Virginia, and made it his Summer residence. It is understood here that he retained an interest in the business, from which he had ostensibly withdrawn. The provision dealers at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, did very little more than talk of "TOM and JO. CARSON," whose mercantile integrity was never doubted, but who were otherwise known as "high living and decidedly fast men." They were supposed to be wealthy, and were always ultra in their Pro-Slavery proclivities. THOMAS J. CARSON is about forty-five years of age, and decidedly prepossessing in appearance and address. "Jo." is a much younger man—probably thirty-five years of age. The Baltimore firm has been doing a large business in the provision line, of late years.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

Judge MASON, nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Governor of Iowa, has accepted the nomination. We make a few extracts from his letter of acceptance:

"In all its legal requirements, that Government must be obeyed and sustained, whatever may be the consequences. No citizen can rightfully disregard the authority of the National Government, when acting within the constitutional limits, merely because it was counter to his own notions of any particular subject.

On this, as well as on all other occasions, we may rightly endeavor, in any proper manner, to influence the action of the Government in what we believe to be the right direction. In fact, it is our imperative duty as citizens to do so. But we never can set up our own opinions in opposition to a rule once lawfully established by either of the three great Departments of the Government, with a view to thwart or nullify its operation.

We must not, therefore, withhold our services, our property, or even our lives, when called for by the proper authorities to aid in carrying on any war in which the country may be engaged. * *

Nor is it merely because yours was a *Democratic* Convention that I now give my assent to continue its nominee. One great leading object with me has swallowed up all others. And should any other Convention hereafter assemble, styling itself Democratic or otherwise—whether called regularly or irregularly, (provided they adopt a platform as nearly coincident with my own opinions as yours is, and provided they show a prospect of securing a stronger popular vote than that which will probably support your ticket,) I shall with the greatest willingness withdraw from the contest, and not only leave the field unobstructed to the nominee of that Convention, but will to the utmost of my ability, exert myself to secure their success. It is time to deal with *substance* and not mere *name*."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 156 bbls. Ashes, 14,439 bbls. Flour, 1,029 bbls. and 260 bags Corn Meal, 113,941 bushels Wheat, 105,355 bushels Corn, 175 bushels Rye, 7,881 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,758 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in lively demand, to-day, and 5,300 bags have been disposed of, part at 14c.@15c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—A good demand exists for Refined Ingot, partly for export, at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request to-day, at buoyant prices, including Middling Uplands, at 18¾c.@18⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb. Sales, 1,250 bales.

FISH—Transactions have been light since our last. Prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, but as the assortment of shipping brands is poor, the current movements are not very extensive, while prices are advancing gradually. The reported transactions reach 17,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 85, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 05; extra Indiana and Michigan [illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Inferior extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@$5 [illegible] for good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $[illegible] for fancy to very extra choice brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $[illegible] $4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $[illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is salable, at $[illegible] @$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 [illegible] for Western, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 37½@$2 45, and Bunch do. at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ box; Currants, [illegible] ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant to-day, and prices, especially of inferior and common lots, lean in favor of buyers. The demand is mainly from shippers. The reported sales amount to 121,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada and Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 [illegible]; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 25@$1 27; new red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 21; old red Western, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, unsound to sundae, at $1 [illegible]@$1 14; Racine Spring at $1 06@$1 10; North-Western Club at $1 06@$1 09; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 06; red State, at $1 22; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, at full prices; sales 173,000 bushels, at 44c.@48c. for poor to good mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for damaged do.; [illegible]c.@51c. for Western Yellow, 52c. for sound White Western ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand. We quote it thus: 65c.@68c. for Northern, 62c.@65c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ bush.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 20:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	273,356	305,913	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	6,290,115	2,095,827	1,089,546
Oats, bush.	59,001	130,462	271,241
Corn, bush.	75,706	90,826	122,961
Barley, bush.	21,217	40,534	70,829
Rye, bush.	35,420	25,817	3,965

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1861	408,406	4,782,967
1860	260,134	[illegible]
Increase	148,254	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	760,117	265,053	222,545
Wheat, bush	7,304,040	4,129,484	1,862,040
Corn, bush	15,284,218	12,394,975	2,448,606
Oats, bush	905,259	823,432	476,288
Rye, bush	258,940	112,703	49,999
Barley, bush	333,668	207,390	180,225

The Chicago *Tribune*, Aug. 21, says: "During the week ending Aug. 17, the total receipts of Flour and Grain in this city amounted to 1,874,415 bushels,—showing an increase on the supply of the week previous of about 650,000 bushels. The receipts of Flour and Grain yesterday were as follows: Flour, bbls., 6,020; Wheat, bushels, 116,092; Corn, bushels, 259,319; Oats, bushels, 17,970; Rye, bushels, 1,263; Barley, bushels, 150. Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts yesterday foot up 425,494 bushels. The receipts during the past two days amount to 905,696 bushels, of which 520,307 bushels were corn. A gentleman to whom we showed the above figures, informs us that in 1840 he drew up a petition to Congress for a harbor appropriation, in which was emblazoned in large capitals the fact that the exports of grain in Chicago amounted to the 'enormous total of 200,000 bushels in a year!'"

Exports of Breadstuffs from Cincinnati, Sept. 1 to Aug. 17:

	1860-61.	1859-60.
Flour, bbls	406,521	421,571
Wheat, bushels	378,036	300,032
Corn Meal, bbls	1,441	682
Corn, sacks	126,962	46,282
Barley, sacks	29,141	48,424
Rye, bushels	68,105	55,560
Oats, bushels	128,497	300,351

HAY—North River continues inactive at 55c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice new crop, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been neglected; prices continue nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand, mainly at $1 12½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported in this line since our last.

LIME—Rockland is in request, at 70c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—No important changes occurred in the Chicago market during the week ending with Aug. 20. Advices from the lumbering districts report very little doing—some places being entirely idle, and the hands off to the wars. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The Lumber interest has been so well schooled in adversity during the past four or five years, that the manufacturers are more prompt than formerly to shut up their mills whenever they find that they are 'making a loss' by running."

MOLASSES—A very limited demand prevails, to-day, at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, and held with more firmness, including common, at $4 87½ ₩ 310 lbs., with sales of 3,000 bbls. Of Washington Tar, 100 lbs. have been sold at $4 87½ ₩ bbl. Crude Turpentine is in demand, at $10, but holders refuse to sell at this price—asking $12 and upward ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts less attention from speculative buyers, and there is increasing heaviness in the market. Sales, since our last, 600 bbls., opening at $1 60, and closing at $1 50, as the highest price, which most purchasers are disposed to pay, ₩ gallon.

OILS—The market, to-day, is quiet for all descriptions, but prices are supported. Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Whale, at 40c.@45c.; Linseed, at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand to-day at former prices. Sales 300 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 1,070 tierces and bbls. ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Aug. 21, says of business in that city during the preceding week: "The Provision market has been more depressed, and holders have shown more anxiety to sell, and concessions have been made on Mess Pork, bulk Pork and Bacon, but the demand remains, nevertheless, limited; the truth is, dealers will not speculate at any price, but buy only as they need, so that even an important concession of prices would not increase the demand, and as much can be sold at the prices current a week ago as those now current. Mess Pork declined to $14, at which rate 500 bbls. sold on Monday. Bacon declined to 5c., 6c. and 7c. for Shoulders, Sides and clear Sides, and some small parcels were procured at rates a shade below these figures, in some cases ¼c. Bulk Shoulders sold at 4c. packed, to the extent of 160,000 lbs., but there was no inquiry for Sides, and they must be quoted nominal at 5c. and 6c. There has been a good demand for Lard, and 900 tierces sold at 8c.@8¼c., including a lot of city rendered yesterday at the inside quotation. Keg may be quoted at 8½c.@8¾c., with sales of 2,000 kegs during the week."

RICE—Sales 175 tierces, in lots, at $6 37½@$7, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Some 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported sold, at about $1 70 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in good request, and prices favor holders; sales 1,180 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c., with 1,200 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; and 18,000 bags Manila, at about 6¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The principal demand has been for Greens, which are quoted firm. Blacks are steady, but quiet.

TIN—Banca is quoted at 26¾c.@27c. ₩ lb., with a limited inquiry. A somewhat livelier demand prevails for Straits at 25c.@25½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

TOBACCO—Domestic is in good request at full prices. Sales 185 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7½c.@11c., and 122 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Spanish is quiet; 83 bales Yara were sold on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales: 35,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 1,000 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day at our quotations. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d. Corn, 9½d.@10d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; @25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ₩ lb. With a cargo For an Irish port, direct, a Br. ship, with a cargo of Corn in bulk, at 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour (1,500 bbls.), at 75c.@80c. ₩ bbl., and Wheat (three cargoes), in shippers' bags, at 19½c.@20½c. ₩ bushel.

HIDES—Have been quiet during the week, about the only movement in Dry being on speculation, probably to influence the market. The export demand has been checked by the advanced demand by holders, while the trade remain perfectly still, not caring to add to their present large stock of Leather. The principal sales have been 2,500 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, at 15¼c. cash; 750 dry Texas, at 11c., 6 mos.; and about 3,000 City Slaughters, at 5¾c.@6c.

LEATHER—An unusually large number of buyers have been in the market during the week, most of them buying, though in small quantities, and at low prices, and the market cannot be quoted active for Hemlock Tanned. Oak is in active request, at firm prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—LEAP YEAR—THE TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon and Evening—FEEJEE MERMAID, AUBERVILLE, HUSKETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES and AQUARIA HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 663 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning disclose a bad condition of affairs among the rebels. According to information received by the Government, the leaders have commenced quarreling among themselves already, not content to wait until they have overcome the Yankees, and quartered themselves in the marble palaces in Broadway. It will be recollected that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, some time ago protested against some of the acts of DAVIS, and it is now understood that in doing so he acted in concert with other more formidable malcontents at Richmond, prominent among whom are TOOMBS, the Virginians and the North Carolinians. In opposition to these are arrayed DAVIS, WIGFALL, and the Extremists of South Carolina. The complaint is that DAVIS and his coadjutors are drifting a little too fast towards despotism, and the quarrel has already reached to such an extent that he is openly denounced in the streets and public places of Richmond.

The State Department yesterday issued a supplementary and explanatory order relative to passports. The original order, issued on the 19th inst., left in doubt the question of the necessity of procuring a passport to cross the lines into Canada, and inquiries have elicited the answer from Mr. SEWARD that none is required. The agents of the Government, however, have the right, in case any person is suspected of motives hostile to the Government, to detain such person on the border until his case can be passed upon by the proper authorities.

Gen. BANKS' command, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, still remains encamped at Monocacy. The health of the Army there is reported to be extremely good.

It is reliably ascertained that the cause of the retirement of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house and other points to Centreville, a few nights ago, was the belief that the National Army was again moving in that direction. Fourteen regiments, it is stated, hurried off in the utmost disorder, leaving everything behind them.

If the accounts from Missouri, which we publish this morning, are true, MCCULLOCH has made a movement which will be likely to prove his destruction. It is reported from Springfield that he has sent from six to ten thousand of his army north, and that the advance guard had already reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, where a system of depredations upon the Union men had been commenced, in direct violation of the spirit of MCCULLOCH'S Proclamation, published in the TIMES yesterday morning. Thousands of Union men have been compelled to abandon their homes and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. This movement north, however, will doubtless be followed by the return of our army to Springfield, now reinforced to an extent which will render it more than a match for the scattered forces of the rebels, whose retreat into Arkansas will thus be cut off.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston early yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City by the afternoon train. A full summary of the news has already been published, as received by telegraph, but we surrender a large portion of our space this morning to our London and Paris correspondence, and extracts from the English newspapers touching upon the American question. The second letter from Mr. RUSSELL on the Bull Run battle, quotations from which have already appeared, is given in full. The tone of the English Press generally will be found to be considerably improved.

By the steamship *North Star*, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall last evening, we received the California mails and upwards of a million of treasure. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 15th inst. On the passage out she discovered the British sloop-of-war *Driver* ashore on Meriguana Reef, as before reported, and offered assistance, but the vessel had already bilged, and everything had been taken out of her. The crew were occupying tents on shore. The California news by the *North Star* is not so late as that furnished by the Pony Express and the Overland Mail.

From New-Granada the news is important. MOSQUERA appears to have been at last successful in his efforts to overthrow the Government, and after two or three hard-fought battles had entered Bogota in triumph, the Government forces having been completely routed. MOSQUERA had proclaimed himself Provisional President, and had issued a Proclamation in which he offered a complete amnesty to all who would submit voluntarily to the popular will as expressed in the triumph of the revolution, and warned all who continued in arms that they must suffer the consequences. He also gave notice that all public treasure, and all foreign and domestic debts, would be scrupulously respected. Two or three of the most obnoxious Government officers were summarily shot by order of MOSQUERA when he entered Bogota, and he had issued a decree banishing the Jesuits, who were reported to be already on their way to the coast. Ex-President ORDINA and his brother had been taken prisoners, and the Acting President CALVO took refuge in the house of the British Minister. The country, at last accounts, was almost entirely in the hands of the revolutionary party. It was thought that MOSQUERA would send a Commissioner to Panama to regulate matters there. No resistance to his Government was expected.

The news from South America by the *North Star* is not of special importance. Ecuador was tranquil. Some changes had been made in the Tariff rates, which will be found noted in our correspondent's letter. The election for Vice-President in Peru had terminated, and there was no doubt that the Government candidate, Gen. PEZET, had been successful. The Presidential election in Chili was approaching, and there was considerable excitement in reference to it. Business was still extremely dull at Valparaiso. In Bolivia [illegible] were [illegible] and another revolution was considered probable. There was also a gathering trouble in the Argentine Confederation, which would doubtless soon come to a head. Buenos Ayres had not yet decided whether she would send deputies to the Federal Congress, and meantime was mobilizing her National Guard, pushing troops to the frontiers of Santa Fé, and sending arms and money to Cordova and other provinces. Belligerent preparations were everywhere being made.

The boarders at the various hotels at Long Branch, in conjunction with some of the patriotic citizens of New-York, gave a ball at the Mansion House, on Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN. The occasion was a most gratifying one to all concerned. During the afternoon an exhibition of the coast life-saving apparatus was given for the gratification of the distinguished guest, under the supervision of Ex-Governor NEWELL, the superintendent of the stations in that district. A large number witnessed the experiments.

One of the most bloody sea tragedies on record is reported as having occurred on board the bark *Czarina*—the mate having risen and killed the Captain while asleep, and afterwards killed the second mate and carpenter, and attempted to kill the steward. The latter, however, got the start of him, and dispatched the murderer with a hatchet or top-mawl. The *Czarina* has arrived at Boston, and the accounts received by telegraph differ somewhat from those reported by the arrival here, but they are sufficiently horrible.

There was increased activity in the Stock Market yesterday, and at firmer prices by ¼@½ ℔ cent. New-York Central 74@74¼ ℔ cent.; Missouris 42@42½ ℔ cent.; Exchange on London rose to 107¼@107⅝ ℔ cent. A partial improvement is reported in the Dry Goods trade, particularly in Woollen Goods for Army and Winter clothing, and in heavy Cotton Goods.

An improved feeling was discernible, yesterday, in the market for Flour, desirable shipping lots of which were scarce and wanted, especially in view of the reaction in the freight market. Wheat was plenty and heavy, while Corn was quite active and very firm. Cotton was in demand and was advancing. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Whisky, and Common Resin, were freely purchased, the latter at rather higher rates. Spirits Turpentine was depressed, and sold down to $1 50 ℔ gallon. Tobacco was more sought after. Provisions were quiet, and the principal topic with the trade, at the Produce Exchange, was the arrest at Harrisburgh, Penn., of THOMAS J. CARSON, a Baltimore merchant, well known here; he, with his younger brother, JOSEPH, having been in business in this City a number of years. The CARSONS were originally from Baltimore, and soon after the retirement of THOMAS J. from the firm in New-York, JOSEPH returned to the monumental city, where he has been lately extensively engaged in the provision trade. The senior brother, now in custody in Philadelphia, on a charge of aiding and abetting the public enemy, was represented as having purchased, a few years since, and thenceforward used, as his Summer residence, Montpelier, the former country seat of President MADISON, near Orange Court-house, Virginia. It was said that the Baltimore branch of the CARSON family springs from the same stock as that represented by KIT CARSON, who, however, is not only a brave man, but a loyal citizen.

Confederate Finances.

The rebels are busy in repeating an experiment, which has a hundred times been tried and as often failed, of making the shadow perform the office of substance by assuming that a mere promise can have all the attributes of property. Symbols may be taken for a time, but then only under a belief that what they represented will be forthcoming when called for. All currencies are repudiated the moment it is suspected that they cannot be instantly paid in gold and silver. It even matters not how well they may be secured by property which, in turn, may be converted into coin. The world is full of such illustrations, and upon a much grander scale than are furnished in commercial or Banking operations. The two most celebrated are the Continental money, or currency issued by Congress during the war of the Revolution, and the *assignats* issued by the French Government during the Revolution in that country. In neither case had the people the means for the purchase of the securities of the Governments issuing them; and, of course, had not the means for providing either the principal or interest of the debts or obligations contracted. As this fact forced itself upon the public mind, they gradually sank in value, so that in this country a dollar in coin could not be purchased by one hundred dollars in Government paper. So utterly baseless and discredited was this, that it was funded in the financial scheme of Mr. HAMILTON, at one hundred dollars for one, and hardly any complaint was made that the new Government was not liberal in recognizing it at all. It had a common history of all such issues. At first it was taken at par. As it sank in public estimation, the amount was increased till ten, twenty and thirty dollars, and so on, was paid out in discharge of debts and in making purchases, when only a dollar in actual value was due or to be received. The French *assignats* fared still worse, not sharing even the dignity of a recognition by the Government succeeding that which issued them.

Such is the fate of all impostures of the kind. It is the same with individuals as with Governments. It is a maxim of law that a promise without consideration is void. It will always be avoided in fact, whether legally void or not. Once commenced, it is not long before such promises so far exceed the means of payment that they cannot be performed, no matter how good may be the disposition of the parties making them. Our Government thought itself able to pay only one per cent. of the Continental currency. It was this or nothing. The amount paid will in all cases correspond to the amount received.

The Confederates are just now repeating this great lie of promises without consideration, only in a modified form. Their Government wants money, but there is none among the people. They have been appealed to in every form, and tempted by several kinds of securities. First came the $15,000,000 loan, secured by an export duty on *cotton*. A portion of this loan was forced upon the people, but only a portion of it, so far as we can learn, was ever taken. As cotton is not likely to be exported, except under the auspices of the National Government, the security for the loan speedily vanished. Then came the $50,000,000 loan, which has been paid out and used, if used at all, very much after the fashion of our Continental currency and the *assignats*. But this no longer answers. The great desideratum to a legitimate loan—means on the part of the people—is wanting. It brings no money, for the great reason that the people have none at all equal to the wants of the Government, or which they are willing to risk upon its promises. The devise resorted to in such case is to collect into the public treasury what in times of peace could be converted into money—the produce of the country. The fertile and imaginative genius of the South fancies that the Government can do what the people cannot,—reversing all the received maxims in political economy, that the people can do what a Government cannot, for the very good reason that the latter has no faculty or function for commercial affairs. But under the influence of climate and of their peculiar institutions, the Southern people, tested by any normal standard, have long been stark mad; they have always entertained the most contemptible opinion of the wealth and power of the North, and of the magnitude of their own. Such is the excess of their folly, they are no sooner driven from one absurdity than they take refuge in another ten times more extravagant, and now place their hopes of salvation in subscriptions, in aid of Government, payable in cotton, sugar and tobacco, no considerable portion of which can be used at home, and not a pound exported except by the permission of the Government they are seeking to overthrow.

Upon such a fiction rests the rebels' cause. All their issues of securities have really less value than the Continental currency or *assignats*. They may for a little time be taken, but being worthless, they will soon be esteemed to be such. It cannot fail to be so, unless a lie has the same strength and permanency as truth—unless a shadow is solid as substance. And with the explosion of their financial system must be that of their cause,—the latter rests upon the former. Were they unopposed, the case might be different. But a million dollars raised at the North for the war must be opposed by a million dollars raised at the South, or the fight goes against it. So Mr. STEPHENS told his people in a late speech, urging a subscription of cotton bales to the Confederate loan. All military operations, in the end, resolve themselves into the question of money. The Southern people, in a frenzy, may rush into the field; but frenzy is not the frame of mind in which men win; on the contrary, the more intense the state of excitement, the more profound will be the lethargy that follows. After one or two expeditions, the temper and heart of their soldiers will only be kept up by pay. Voluntary contributions never did, nor never can, make up a competent commissariat or fill a military chest; and, without both, an Army is really little more than a mob. At the first onset it may be something more, but not at the second—especially when the cause is the maintenance of human Slavery. Such a cause is not the parent of sublime sacrifices or deeds.

We have only to look at the contest between the two sections of the country in the light of common sense to see how it must speedily result. There is no magic or accident about these things. We may assume both parties to be equally brave, and equally devoted and sincere. Equally matched in these respects, it is *mass*, both in men and money, that decides the contest. In the former, the North has four to one of the South; in the latter, ten to one. More than this, the North has a halter around the neck of every Southern industry which it is already throttling in its coils. In the North, every industry is as free, and may be as active as it has been for years. In a short time the South must succumb from sheer exhaustion. If our people will look at all the elements in the great contest as they really are, and not as they often appear through an excited imagination, they will save themselves a great deal of needless pain and anxiety.

The Suppression of Newspapers.

The United States Marshal, at Philadelphia, has seized the packages of New-York *Daily News* sent to that city for sale, and also numerous other packages of the same paper destined for Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and other points in the South and West. The Marshal could not have known of anything peculiarly obnoxious to censure in that particular issue of the paper, for the packages were seized when the contents were yet unknown. Neither could the action of the Marshal have been without authority of the Government, for the peril of such an invasion of private rights would not have been willingly incurred. We are brought to the conclusion, therefore, that the *Daily News* is condemned, by reason of its general political tone, and that the Administration has resolved to prohibit its circulation in certain districts.

This inference is sustained by other developments. A letter written from Washington to Philadelphia, where the transaction occurred, sets forth the following as among the very recent determinations of the Government:

"The Administration decided to-day to take another step, which will be quite as startling at first as the former, but which is equally founded on sound policy. The Constitution provides for the freedom of speech and of the Press. But it also provides for the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It has been found that the safety of the Republic required the suspension of that writ. The Administration is now satisfied that the safety of the Republic requires that those papers in the North which do not yield a hearty support to the Government, *and to all the measures of the Administration*, and which, by their sympathy with the South, nourish at the North a hostile feeling against the Government, shall be warned to desist, and if they persist, shall be suppressed."

There is obviously an egregious error in this statement of Government purpose. One may support the Government, loyally, honestly and heartily, and yet not support "all the measures of the Administration." But the advice and reproof of a friend can never be mistaken for the malice and machinations of an enemy. And hence no confusion can arise in the execution of the purpose of the Administration.

There will, of course, be a loud outcry against the Government for its movement against the secession papers of the North, and we have presented the only grounds of the action taken that seemed to be authentically presented. Inasmuch as there is no mistake as to the determination of the Government, we feel free to comment on it, and on the first sufferer, without fear of the slightest impeachment of our professional generosity and honor. It is a matter of surprise to us that the Administration has so long forborne to defend itself against the fanatical and insurrectionary crusade of the secession papers published in the loyal States. The rebel organs in Baltimore have fomented and fed all the treason that has corrupted that State, and caused, since April last, more trouble and cost to the National Government than ten thousand rebels in arms could have given. The secession organs in Richmond were not more unscrupulous and desperate in their attempts to undermine and overthrow the Government at Washington than these same Baltimore papers. The seeds of treason they sowed daily, and so industriously, bore fruit a hundred-fold, and the Government has spent, doubtless, ten millions of dollars in Maryland to repair the mischief of the unmuzzled organs of treason in Baltimore.

So far as Maryland is concerned, the suppression of rebel papers is locking the stable after the horse is stolen. The vice of treason is now deep-rooted, and it will have, we fear, to be burned out, not coaxed or flattered out, even by such winning advances as the Rockville rendition of a runaway slave. But the step taken against the New-York *Daily News* will give little better results, if what has been done in Philadelphia illustrates the full policy of the Government. What does it amount to, the capture of a casual package of the New-York *News* in Philadelphia? It will only drive the paper out of one channel of communication to another. Rebel ingenuity dispatches all our Northern papers regularly to Richmond even, through all the dangers and intricacies of a blockade and a line of Army pickets. Isn't it absurd to suppose that the New-York *Daily News*, or any other secession paper can be kept out of any hands in Philadelphia, Baltimore or Louisville, by the efforts of a Marshal in Philadelphia, though he were a thousand times more zealous? Why, the rebels will laugh at the ineffectual folly. And the *Daily News*, having received a "first-rate notice" from Mr. LINCOLN, will "wet down" several hundred more reams daily to satisfy the whetted appetite of rebel sympathizers, in whatever nook and corner of the country they may be found.

The truth seems to be this: If the *Daily News* is a treasonable paper in Philadelphia or Washington, it is quite the same in New York. If it is unsafe to be circulated, it is unfit to be printed. But to allow it to be printed, and say it shall not be circulated, is to trifle with reason and the facts of American social existence. We know not to what extent the teachings of the *Daily News* are interfering with enlistments here or elsewhere in support of the Government. By studied misrepresentations of the cause of the existing war—by praise of rebel resources, rebel humanity, and rebel government, and by habitual dispraise of every effort of the United States to resist the war that is waged for the disruption of the Union, the *News* does all the evil it can. What it fails in giving "aid and comfort" to the armed enemies of the Government, is from lack of influence and ability—not will. But in certain rural districts, where the personal inspirations of the *News* are not so well known and so harmless as here, we learn that a very hostile feeling towards the war has been excited by its circulation. It is, with these facts, a very simple question for the military authorities of the land—for it is they, not the President merely, that must see after the Republic's safety—whether they will wait until the *News* and kindred prints have done the mischief in the Free States that the *Sun* and the *Exchange* have done in Maryland, before one step of defence is taken.

It is quite sure that the evil of incendiary assaults on the motives and conduct of the war is a growing one. It already assumes the proportions of a grand conspiracy, and is supported by the means of rebels gratuitously bestowed to procure the wide and free circulation of the secession prints among the people. If the Government has determined to defend itself, its action should be decided and comprehensive. The *Daily News* is not the only offence. All should be treated alike, and in the seats of their publication and influence.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF AN IMPENETRABLE BLOCKADE.—The London *Post*, which is a pocket-organ of Lord PALMERSTON, whereas the London *Times* is his larger and more blatant mouth-piece, is of opinion that our blockade of the Southern ports does not answer the requirements of the Paris dogma, and therefore deserves no respect. According to the Parisian criterion, blockades must be such in fact, not merely in form. The ports must be actually impervious to the neutral vessel. And yet the truth is, shipping is constantly running our cordon, cotton ships put to sea, privateers go with impunity upon their naughty business, and evidence daily accumulates that maritime communication between the rebels and foreign countries is kept up with vexatious frequency. So this impartial spokesman of the hostile Minister of a friendly and sympathetic Government, proposes to disallow our blockade, and get whatever our recusant brothers have in store for it.

Against any such rigorous interpretation of the doctrine subscribed by the great Powers in 1856, we can only record a protest. It simply abolishes blockades, which is the only mode of warfare that unites humanity with efficiency, and leaves such contests as we are waging to be decided by more sanguinary appeals. An impenetrable blockade has never existed. When, during the wars of NAPOLEON, the ports of France were declared closed by orders in Council, and the entire British Navy was engaged in the duty of *surveillance*, it is an historical fact that English commodities and manufactures could be had anywhere in France at prices very little in excess of those which preceded hostilities. And it is equally notorious that French privateers swarmed upon the high seas, and carried hundreds of prizes into blockaded ports, regardless of the English cruisers, who were on the watch. At the close of the war, thirty English merchantmen, captured prizes, were found in the single port of Dunkirk, which had been blockaded with scrupulous anxiety. The idea of an impassable blockade, therefore, can only be proximate, not perfect, and the attempt to construe it literally is sufficient evidence of an unfriendly purpose.

Had the Congress of Paris contemplated the interpretation now sought to be placed upon its condemnation of paper blockades, it would have doubtless used very different language. Assembled to secure the blessings of peace, it would have directly stimulated all the great Powers to exhausting preparations for war. It would have required of each an augmentation of its navy that should enable it to construct an uninterrupted cordon of vessels, lying stem to stern, along the most sinuous and extended coast of an enemy. Such we cannot believe to be the purport of the principle actually enunciated, and we shall therefore continue to regard the measures we have taken to close the Southern ports as a fulfillment of all the requirements of the case so far as foreign nations are concerned, and any attempt to enforce a contrary view, we can only construe into an act of distorted hostility. The injury our own commerce suffers, or the comfort the rebels receive from the necessary imperfections of our look-out, are matters which concern ourselves alone.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT CONVALESCENT.—The correspondence of Mr. RUSSELL, the writer of the London *Times*, improves as the effect of the panic which carried him away from the verge of battle subsides. The letter we give this morning does much to rectify the precipitate errors of that which contained his earliest description of the disaster. Our men are not all cowards, success is not altogether hopeless, the Army not entirely disbanded. He has become conscious that had the handling of the troops been intrusted to leaders of skill, there was the material to insure victory. He has also learned, and taught his employers, who confess the knowledge editorially, that the spirit of the loyal North, so far from being impaired by the event, is strengthened by deeper resolutions, and a readiness for even exhaustive sacrifices rather than permit this apparent demonstration of the weakness of our Government to pass without emphatic contradiction. These indications of the docility of the Special Correspondent we may regard with satisfaction. We have never doubted the candor or impartiality of Mr. RUSSELL; and, certainly, repudiate all share in that truculent jealousy, which assumes that the view he is to give of our affairs was foreordained in London. We may, therefore, expect confidently, to find errors, clearly the result of misinformation, or of imperfect observation, corrected, as his correspondence proceeds; and a just estimate of the country and its cause, the aggregate result of his labors.

PASSPORTS TO EUROPE.—HOW THEY ARE AVOIDED.—The Government have lately determined that no person shall be allowed to leave this country for Europe without a passport, on account of the constant use made of our lines of steamers and sailing vessels by rebels going abroad for the purchase of arms, or to raise means, or to operate in the character of diplomats against the Government. Mr. SEWARD, however, has issued an explanatory circular, which we publish this morning, stating that it is not intended to apply to travelers going to the Canadas. This qualification completely defeats the whole object of the original order, as Canada has lines of steamers running to Liverpool and other English ports, as well as a vast number of sailing vessels, which can be and are being taken with entire impunity. So long as this route is left open, Mr. SEWARD may as well allow free egress from our own ports. Only a short ime since BEVERLY TUCKER, one of the leading Secessionists, returned home through Canada. At present no person, in crossing the line, is ever inquired of or objected to. Mr. SEWARD'S order consequently is only an embarrassment to loyal citizens, and no check whatever to traitors. Will he not speedily modify it, so as to cover the whole ground?

GOV. MORGAN'S PROCLAMATION—THE RESPONSE OF NEW-YORK.—GOV. MORGAN has appealed in a manner befitting the occasion, to the people of this State, to put forth renewed exertions in the great cause. Of money there is now an abundance. The greater want, at present, is men; but we are confident that these will come forward as fast as they can be received and properly organized. New-York has a population lacking only a million of being equal to the whole number of rebel whites, and could, should it be necessary, put an equal force into the field. Having a larger population and wealth than any State, she has a greater stake in the contest. Whatever she has is involved in it, to say nothing of her historical devotion to the cause of human freedom. As New-York leads all follow. The action of our merchants and capitalists has filled the Government Treasury. Let her hardy sons do as much for its Army, and we need not have an anxiety for the result.

NEW-GRANADA—THE REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL.—Our advices from the Isthmus indicate the final triumph of Gen. MOSQUERA, who has occupied Bogota. If it were possible to anticipate anything permanent or beneficial from a Spanish-American revolution, this change would be fraitful with hope for New-Granada. Long a resident in the United States, Gen. MOSQUERA is thoroughly penetrated with the wants and deficiencies of our political system, and is prepared to apply it to his native country with a discriminating intelligence rare among South Americans. In any event, and with whatever eventual popular prosperity his ideas may secure, we may regard the triumph of this chief as the renewal of satisfactory guarantees to the safety of our great interoceanic route.

ON TO RICHMOND.—The gentle public need not be alarmed. We do not initiate a new military movement on the pattern of the one attempted last month. We do not initiate one at all; but merely give the intelligence to the country that Richmond is yet considered, at Washington, a good place to go to—perhaps to "reconnoitre in force." A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, in a favorable position to know, writes that "the War Department has decided to send seventy-five or eighty of the first regiments that are organized at Washington, to Fortress Monroe, to reinforce Gen. WOOL, with the ultimate design of marching on Richmond from that point."

This is a capital rumor, or capital news, as the case may be. Gen. WOOL can open a way to Richmond with one-half of eighty thousand men. But he will do it by occupying Charleston, and raising that old flag over Sumter that "Maj. ANDERSON" brought home with him. Let Gen. WOOL have the regiments, and we shall not be afraid to say, in a month at furthest, "On to Richmond."

A REFORM THAT MUST BE HAD.—The great defect in the actual system of raising volunteers, is the fact that an enlisted soldier has no encouragement to expect pay until some indefinite period in the future. We are assured by officers, engaged in recruiting, that this is a cardinal and threatens to be a fatal difficulty. Throngs of men present themselves ready to serve, if any method of providing for their families, in the interval referred to, can be shewn them, but who turn away [illegible] presume the exigencies of food for wives and children are too urgent. Those engaged in procuring the men are in the practice of exhausting their private means, and of appealing to public patriotism for aid in meeting such cases. When these sources are exhausted, they witness an immediate cessation of their work. An appeal, presenting precisely such a case in the instance of a highly meritorious corps, the German Rangers, appears in another column of this paper. An immediate amendment of the system is clearly needed. If those controlling the business will establish depots for recruits, on the several islands of the Bay—Governor's Island, now almost deserted, will accommodate twenty thousand—to which the men may be sent as they are enrolled, assured that advances of their pay will be at once made to their families, there will be no difficulty of obtaining three good men where we now get a single bad one. Let us uncoil our red tape, and bring to this the common sense principles which prevail in the conduct of any successful business, and there will be no deficiency of soldiers.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

Exhibition of Life-saving Apparatus—Mrs. Lincoln Witnesses the Methods of Saving the Lives of Shipwrecked Passengers—The Ball in the Evening.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Aug. 22.

MRS. LINCOLN, during her brief sojourn at Long Branch, has manifested much interest in that class of its residents who are so famous for their daring exploits as surfmen, of whose heroic efforts in saving the lives of passengers and seamen wrecked upon this exposed part of the coast she had heard much. Having expressed a desire to be made acquainted with the methods adopted for rescuing the crews of shipwrecked vessels, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, who is now the superintendent of the life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast, got up an exhibition which was witnessed with great apparent interest by Mrs. LINCOLN, and was also attended by nearly all the habitues of the place.

The life-saving apparatus consists of a life-boat built of cedar, lap-streaked, about 22 feet long, almost crescent-shaped, with air chambers in each end, and manned by four oarsmen; the metallic life-car, which is used for hauling to and from the stranded vessel, with the passengers securely fastened inside; coils of light line, and of a stout Manilla rope; a small mortar for throwing a 12-pound shot and a few heavy rockets—these were all brought from the boat-house, near the village, on a truck constructed for the purpose, and the trial took place directly opposite the Mansion House.

Governor NEWELL escorted Mrs. LINCOLN and her lady friends to convenient seats upon the beach. Mr. WADDELL and several others assisted in the experiments. The first movement was the launching of the boat, which was handsomely executed through a heavy surf, by five boatmen, the veteran JOSEPH WEST, as usual, holding the steering oar. The dexterous manœuvre by which the boat was pulled through the breakers, sometimes showing half her length above their crests, drew forth expressions of admiration from Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends. Having attained a distance of some two hundred yards from the beach, the boat was anchored, and some twenty fathoms of a line with a buoy attached, was payed out over the stern, corresponding in length to that of a ship's hull. The small line, with one end attached to a stout twisted wire which was fastened to a 12-pound shot, was now laid up and down on the smooth beach so that it would follow the flight of the ball without the parts getting foul. The mortar was then planted, a charge of six ounces of powder, with the ball was placed in it, and at a signal from "Capt. JOE" it was fired. The flight of the shot was very beautiful, carrying after it some sixty fathoms of the small line, which, as it fell, was caught upon the line and buoy payed out from the boat. In a few moments the line was in the hands of the boatmen, who, typifying the shipwrecked mariners, pulled away and soon established their connection with the shore. The life-car was now attached to the shore end of the hawser, and being launched through the surf, went careering on its way to the boat. It was then hauled to and fro, illustrating how the passengers from a ship could be placed securely inside, and, half-a-dozen at a time, safely landed on the beach through the roughest breakers.

MRS. LINCOLN expressed the highest admiration for the courageous exploits of the hardy boatmen, and of the ingenious methods which have been adopted for saving life. She was informed of the terrible shipwreck of the *New Era*, which occurred near the place where she stood, in September, 1855, when over one hundred and seventy-five poor German emigrants found a watery grave; more than 150 of whom were buried in the churchyard at Long Branch. In that case the mortar and line were brought into requisition, but the officers and most of the crew having cowardly escaped to the shore when the ship first struck, the passengers were ignorant of the object of the persons on the shore, and did not avail themselves of the only means offered for saving their lives.

As a fitting recognition of his early exertions to establish these life-saving stations on the coast, and for obtaining, while a Member of Congress, the first appropriations for carrying out the humane designs of the Government, Ex-Gov. NEWELL has been appointed to superintend the life-saving stations from Sandy Hook to Cape May. He reports that the serious defects formerly existing have been remedied, and that all the apparatus and boats are now in excellent condition.

THE BALL IN HONOR OF MRS. LINCOLN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

The ball which was given last evening by the guests at Long Branch, in honor of the wife of the President of the United States, was the great event of the season at this favorite watering-place. There have been frequent reunions and "hops" here during the season,—impromptu affairs; social, familiar and chatty, which have been enjoyed by the boarders, and the comers and goers at Long Branch; but the "grand hop" which came off last evening excelled in the brilliancy of its appointments, and threw into the shade all previous entertainments of the kind. With one exception, the programme, which I have already sent forward, was carried out to the letter, and reflected much credit upon the good judgment and refined taste of the Committee of Arrangements. The fireworks did not go off, owing to a sudden nor'-west squall which came up, accompanied with a pouring rain, just at the hour appointed for the pyrotechnic display. The exhibition will be given on a future occasion.

The last evening train brought some twenty or thirty additional guests from New-York, swelling the numbers at the Mansion House considerably beyond its capacity for comfortable accommodation, nearly every room being previously full, and cots and other hotel contrivances having been brought into use for the guests. The storm prevented the country people from assembling in the usual numbers, notwithstanding the piazzas and other sheltered places contained a goodly number of curious persons of both sexes from the neighboring villages, who came to see the doings and, if possible, to obtain a glimpse of the lady of the White House. To the credit of the villagers it should be said that their curiosity was not obtrusive, the generality contenting themselves with sidelong glances at the ladies as they passed from their several apartments to the ball-room.

Only one hundred cards were issued, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

The apartment commonly occupied as the dining-room was handsomely fitted up, the Stars and Stripes being considered the most appropriate ornamentation. A profusion of beautiful bouquets set off the other simple decorations. The guests began to assemble at 9 o'clock, but it was near 10 P. M. before dancing commenced—there being a somewhat prolonged waiting for Mrs. LINCOLN to open the ball.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mrs. LINCOLN appeared, and passed into the ball-room, leaning on the arm of Ex-Gov. NEWELL, the entire party extending a dignified yet cordial greeting to the guests of the evening. DODWORTH'S splendid band played patriotic airs. The ceremonies were then fairly inaugurated, and from this time the festivities progressed in the most satisfactory manner. Mrs. LINCOLN wore a simple wreath of white flowers in her hair, and was dressed with elegance. She withdrew about 12 o'clock, but the festivities continued until 3 o'clock A. M.

The "Grand Hop" in honor of Mrs. President LINCOLN was a success.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived [illegible] yesterday from Rochester and were sent over to Governor's Island.

The general Court-martial which convened some [illegible] at Fort Columbus, adjourned yesterday. [illegible] the evidence in the case of prisoners tried having concluded. The details will be forwarded to the War Department, and the action of the Court approved or [illegible].

The schooner *Sharp*, taken as a prize by the steam gunboat *South Carolina*, off Florida, has arrived at the Navy-yard. She is one of the seven whose names were published some time since.

The Naval (vessel) Examining Board were off the [illegible] yesterday, in the steam-tug *Saturn*, in which they visited several vessels in the Bay.

The United States steam-gunboat *Connecticut* was put formally in commission yesterday. She goes, it is believed, to the Florida division of the blockade fleet. Her officers and passengers are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, M. Woodhull; First Lieutenant, J. T. Walker; Acting Master, C. P. Parshman; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Flag; Acting Paymaster, F. W. Ames; First Assistant Engineer, [illegible]. Mayo; Third Assistant Engineers, A. Mitchal, [illegible]. Ames, S. Crollius and W. H. Shipman; Acting Carpenter, J. P. Porter.

Passengers—Capt. Marinus J. Watson; Assistant Surgeon J. S. Little; Clerk J. B. McKean; Acting Masters M. H. Beggs, N. S. Allen, G. Thurston, D. A. Wilcox, C. Huggins, J. F. King, C. Potter, C. F. Stone, D. Stevens, P. Fitzcomb, C. L. Willcomb, T. Park, J. C. Chapman, T. J. Tinnakins, E. W. Lee, W. I. Rude, W. S. Hays, C. T. Chase and S. M. [illegible].

The recaptured prize schooner *C. C. Baker* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, and is now waiting orders there. She was originally taken, like the *Sharp*, by the *South Carolina*, and was then captured by the privateer *York*. The gun-boat *Union* soon seized her again. This is her history.

Two more slavers have been captured on the coast of Africa, by British cruisers. One of the vessels was a 400-ton brig, without name, taken by H. B. M. gunboat *Washington*, the other a Spanish brig, by H. B. M. ship *Prometheus*. The latter was burned at sea. Neither of the slavers had negroes on board.

Lieut. TATTNALL, of the Marines, has resigned. He is attached to the flag-ship *Constellation*, on the coast of Africa, and must pass through New-York on his way to his adopted Georgia. He is a near relative to Capt. TATTNALL, well known as the "blood-thicker-than-water man," once of the steam-frigate *Powhatan*. The Lieutenant, however, was born in Connecticut.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

AID DEMANDED FOR THE NEW LEVIES—THE GERMAN RANGERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that our Government is calling on the country for soldiers, and now that men are willing to respond to the call, can it be possible that good citizens will refuse to aid in removing the obstacles in the way of forwarding these men to Washington. It would seem, at first sight, an easy thing to obey the orders of the Secretary of War, and send on the various incomplete regiments immediately. But such is not the fact. Some organizations have contracted for uniforms, to be delivered, perhaps, next week; others are owing for debts contracted for the subsistence of their men previous to their being enrolled in the United States service, and there are many other good and valid reasons why immediate obedience to the order to march may be practically impossible. In regard to one regiment in particular, "The German Rangers," their case is deserving of special mention. Through the constant and untiring efforts of their officers, and particularly of their Lieut.-Col. L. KARTHER, four companies of picked men have been recruited and sworn into the service within *three weeks*, and the organization is an especial favorite among our German friends. It is true the United States has taken charge of these men since they were mustered in, but during the time between their enlistment and muster, the whole expense of their support has been borne by their officers, none of whom have a superfluity of this world's goods. By the most strenuous exertions they have succeeded in raising these four companies, and have, in plain words, beggared themselves by so doing. They have not had one dollar of aid from the Union Defence Committee, nor from any other association or individual, and many of the officers have gone so far in their advances for the regiment that they have not retained enough to buy their own uniforms. It is true, the United States officers here have promised that all their expenditures shall be made good, but that is a matter for the future. They want some funds now to pay such recruiting expenses as they have been unable to meet, and to aid in filling up the regiment. With a little ready cash, their officers assure us that they can have ten full companies ready to march in two weeks.

Almost every thing above stated, with reference to the "German Rangers," can be with equal truth affirmed of many other regiments now forming in this City.

And now, citizens of New-York, will you not do something to assist these regiments? A little material aid at this time is worth far more than brilliant promises to be fulfilled hereafter. Remember that while we stay at home in peace and safety these men offer their lives to render that peace and safety permanent. There is no lack of men or of zeal, but the one thing else needful, the *sinews of war*, must be supplied by you.

DEPARTURE OF SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday afternoon, by verbal order, the members of this regiment began to assemble in the Park. The orders were for the men to report themselves at the Park Barracks, in order to march to the boat. At a little after 4 o'clock the regiment was formed into line, and marched out of the east gate of the Park, from there the men marched up to Eighth-street, and from thence to Broadway; down Broadway to Pier No. 2 North River, where the men embarked for Elizabethport, to take the cars for Washington *via* Harrisburgh. Many of the line officers seem a little discontented with Col. FAIRMAN; however this may be, there is no doubt that the majority of the rank and file are in favor of having him for Colonel of the regiment.

On the line of march the regiment was accompanied by Shelton's Brass Band. A number of recruits have joined this regiment since yesterday, and have gone off without uniforms or equipments. The understanding is, that as soon as the men arrive at Washington they will be fully armed and equipped. The uniform of the men is a very neat and tasty affair, being similar to that of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes* of France. A few, and very few, of the men connected with this regiment are armed; what arms they have are the old flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion caps. These will be exchanged for more reliable arms as soon as the men reach the Capital. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, James Fairman; Major, Moriarty; Adjutant, J. Fort; Quartermaster, John A. McCosker; Surgeon, Bostwick. Captains—Wm. Burns, Company A; John Smith, Company B; A. Gibson, Company C; D. Crauley, Company D; Wm. Fisk, Company E; Thos. McDoland, Company F; John Tenney, Company G; James McCauley, Company H; Chas. Elliott Company J; Michael Fartell, Company K.

AULD SCOTIA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The Seventy-ninth (Scotch) Regiment N. Y. S. M. is once more in need of men to fill up its ranks in the place of those brave men who fell in the late battle. Scotland was well represented, and has no reason now to blush for the part her sons took on that day. The recruiting head-quarters are at the Mercer House, in charge of Lieut. MORRISON, and application can be made to ALBAN V. ELLIOTT, U. S. A., at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. ROMAINE, will go into camp on Staten Island. We understand the camp is to be called Camp Vanderbilt, as Commodore VANDERBILT kindly tendered these beautiful and healthy grounds to Quartermaster TAYLOR gratuitously.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A portion of this regiment has been mustered into service. There are still wanted at their head-quarters, No. 15 Chatham-street, 23 privates, 1 bugler, 1 saddler and 2 blacksmiths, to complete Capt. GENTER'S company.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

The men who originally composed this regiment have not as yet given any decided indications of re-organizing. A few tents have been pitched on the Battery, for the accommodation of such of their number as are willing to occupy them, but the majority seem to prefer quarters elsewhere. Yesterday afternoon about two hundred Zouaves were on the ground, many of whom were in citizen's dress. The regiment consider themselves under no restraint, and are scattered all over the City. One of the officers thought that their quarters would be changed to Fort Schuyler to-day, but gave no positive information on that point. In fact, both officers and men appear totally ignorant of their future movements.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment, under command of Col. MCREYNOLDS, for some time past encamped at Bellevue Garden, at the foot of Eightieth-street, will leave for Washington at 10 o'clock this morning. The force now in camp numbers about 900 men, and nearly 400 of the regiment are already in Washington. The regiment departs without arms, but these, as well as the horses, will be supplied on their arrival at the seat of war.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT BEING PAID OFF.

Yesterday, the members of this regiment began to [illegible] to be paid off. Every private will receive $20 50, which is the amount of two months' and three days' pay.

UNION BRIGADE.

Recruits are wanted for the First Regiment of this Brigade, at No. 429 Broadway, by Capt. ALLEN, and at No. 119 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by Capt. JAMES M. REDDY.

CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT, who has rendered such valuable service to Gen. BUTLER'S division at Fortress Monroe, by the use of his Calcium Light for reconnoitering purposes, has been authorized by the War Department to organize a regiment, to be called the Cacium Light Infantry Sharp-shooters. He has already collected several hundred men, and is about to have a series of expertmental drills by the aid of the Calcium light, commencing on Monday evening, at Palisade Gardens, Weehawken—ferry at foot of Forty-second-street. Mr. EDES, the celebrated fire-works man, has joined Mr. GRANT'S regiment with 250 men.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE BARK CZARINA.

The Mate Kills the Captain and the Second Mate, Carpenter, a Seaman and a Passenger.

The most shocking tragedy which has occurred on shipboard for a long time, is thus reported by an arrival yesterday at this port. The ship *B. D. Metcalf*, STETSON, of Damariscotta, from Liverpool, reports that on the 2d inst., in lat. 45° 25', lon. 43° 39', she fell in with the bark *Czarina*, DYER, of Boston, from Cronstadt for Boston, forty odd days out, with ensign Union down. We kept off and spoke her, when she reported that they were without a navigator; and that, on July 31, at 3½ A. M., Mr. COTTER, first officer, took an axe and proceeded to the Captain's room and killed the Captain while asleep in his berth, and on the same day he killed the second mate and one of the seamen; that he then tried to kill the steward, but the steward killed him. One of the seamen stated to Capt. STETSON that the carpenter struck the mate with a top-maul, and he died in consequence and was buried. The crew were apparently all foreigners, and were much excited. Put on board of her Mr. LEVITT, first officer of the *B. D. Metcalf*, to take her into port. Remained in company with her three days, when Mr. LEVITT, reporting all right on board, we parted in lat. 45°, lon. 45°.

The following is the account of the same transaction as received by telegraph from Boston:

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

The bark *Czarina*, of Boston, SENNETT, late DWYER, from Cronstadt June 24, has arrived here.

The crew make the following report:

"On July 30, at 3 A. M., the mate, COTTER, killed Capt. DWYER with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his berth. COTTER then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, HAMMETT, of Boston, with the same instrument, and threw his body overboard. The next day COTTER shot the carpenter from the end of the jib-boom, and he fell into the sea. COTTER then shot a seaman dead on the deck. He also shot ALEXIS TROSKOPSY, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat with mast, sail, provisions, &c., and attempted to fire the bark and leave in his boat, but was set upon by the crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for the terrible acts of COTTER. The crew say that he was not crazy.

Prize Commissioners' Office.

Capt. WALLACE, of the British schooner *Prince Leopold*, seized on Thursday by order of the Surveyor of the Port for running the blockade, was up before the Prize Commissioners yesterday, and partially examined relative to the facts about his vessel. The captain's statements, as well as those of the crew, to say nothing of the evidence found on board the schooner itself, abundantly prove that she ran the blockade with a cargo of turpentine from Newbern, N. C.; but there will doubtless be an attempt to prove that the cargo changed hands at Bermuda when the schooner touched, before coming to this port. The captain claims that his destination after leaving Bermuda was Halifax, but that he put into this port in distress. The schooner has been libeled by the District-Attorney as a North Carolina vessel, and there is abundant evidence to justify her confiscation as a prize to the United States Government, and not a little tending to implicate the British Consul at Bermuda, in the attempt to violate the blockade established by this Government.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD,
American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price, $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.
☞ FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any Bilious Fever, if taken in doses of 10 night and morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 23, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	79⅛	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87⅜	
23,450	Tres. 6 ₩ c. 2 yrs	97⅜	
2,000	do	97⅜	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '90...	90¼	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	91	
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	77⅜	
2,000	Mich. St. 6s, '79..	80	
2,000	Mich. St. 8 wk bs	79	
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	58	
1,000	Georgia St. 6s....	68	
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42⅜	
4,000	do	b10 42⅜	
1,000	do	42⅜	
1,000	Va. State 6s	51⅜	
4,000	do	51⅜	
11,000	N. C. St. 6s	60	
5,000	do	60¼	
1,000	Missouri 6s, 1st. to B. & St. J. R..	45⅜	
22,000	Missouri State 6's	41⅜	
25,000	do	s10 41⅜	
2,000	Bk'lyn. C. W. L.	99⅜	
2,000	Har. 1st M. Bd's.	86	
1,000	Mich. C. S p. c. 1st M. S. F. Cnv. Bs.	97	
1,000	Q. B. & Q. R. 8p c. Bonds	92⅜	
1,000	N. Ind. 1st Mt'ge	80	
4,000	L. E'e & W. 2 m. b.	27	
30	Merchants' Bank...	85	
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	79	

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	88	
1,000	La. St. 6s	57⅛	
3,000	do	57	
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	59	
2,000	do	58	
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42⅜	
6,000	Missouri St. 6s...	42	
3,000	do	b60 42⅛	
6,000	do	42⅜	
10,000	do	b10 42	
2,000	Cal. 1 St. 7s	76	
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '79.	79	
1,000	Virginia 5s 6s..	51⅜	
50	Chic., B. & Q. R....	60	
10	B'k of the Republic	86	
60	Metropolitan Bank.	80	
10	Park Bank.....	87	
26	Shoe & Leather Bk.	80	
10	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	83	
50	Penns. Coal Co....	76	
40	Erie Railway.....	26	
50	do	25⅛	
188	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	72	
50	do	s10 72	
15	do	72⅛	
50	N. Y. Central R..	c 74	
400	do	73⅝	
50	do	sswk 73⅜	
130	do	73⅝	
100	do	s3 73⅜	
10	Hudson River R...	32⅜	
50	do	32⅞	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	64⅜	
50	do	s10 64⅜	
150	Gal. & Chicago R...	65	
400	Clev. & Toledo R..	29	
300	do	29⅛	
75	Chic. & R. Isl. R..	39⅞	
125	do	40	
50	do	s10 40	
100	do	b10 40⅜	
50	do	40⅜	
250	do	40⅜	
100	do	40⅜	
100	do	s10 40⅜	
70	Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	60	

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

It affords us much satisfaction to state that the country is already responding nobly to the National Loan, guaranteed last week by the Banks of the great Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. No less than eighty applications were filed with the Sub-Treasurer in this City, yesterday and to-day, and in all descriptions of sums, and from nearly every imaginable class of people, *from fifty dollars to fifty thousand*. All this before the Bank Committee had prepared their circular to the public on the subject, which only appeared to-day, as follows:

TREASURY NOTE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1861.

It is deemed important that the Banks shall form themselves into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of disposing of the 7 30-100 Treasury Notes. Subscriptions can be taken by each Bank, and the money so received can be deposited with Mr. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who will give a receipt for the amount until the notes are ready for delivery.

The Assistant Treasurer will account for the same as a payment on account of the fifty millions loan, of which each Bank will receive its *pro rata* benefit.

It will be noticed from the above that subscriptions can be made with or addressed to any one of the City Banks in the Associated negotiation, (embracing every Bank in the Clearing-House of New-York,) with whom the applicant may be acquainted or have money dealings, or they can be addressed directly to the New-York Sub-Treasurer, JOHN J. CISCO, inclosing (if from the country) a check on any one of the Associated Banks, and by return mail the evidence of the deposit will be forwarded, and the Treasury Bonds procured from Washington, without risk or trouble to the subscriber, and held here subject to the return of the certificate of deposit. The Bonds run for three years from the 19th of August, and to each is attached half-yearly coupons, which may be collected, as they fall due, without the presentation of the Bond itself or the receipt of the holder' the coupon being made payable to bearers. The subscribers will have to add the accrued interest since the 19th of August in making their deposits, say at the rate of 2 cents ₩ day on each $100, from the 19th to the day the money goes into Bank or Sub-Treasury.

The friends of the Government who desire to participate in this National Loan are informed that the subscriptions are virtually under the control of the Associated Banks of the three cities who have guaranteed its success. Should any sudden and very favorable turn in the political or military situation of the country take place, or should their own ability to carry the whole of the fifty millions now offered to the public at the liberal rate of 7.30 ₩ cent. ₩ annum authorize it, they could at once elect to close the subscriptions.

The Stock Market is firmer and higher today than on yesterday, by ¼@½ ₩ cent. the list round, and in the case of one or two of the Railways ½@1 ₩ cent. above the closing rates of Thursday. The reopening of the New-York Central Transfers imparted additional animation to the Market, and while there was no great difficulty in making the deliveries of the Stock which fell due, the price was firm at 74@74½ ₩ cent. at the close of the day, and considerable confidence expressed that the cash price will be higher, in the absence of bad news, a few days hence, than on the reopening of the books to-day, although the rise since Monday last is already equal to 1½ ₩ cent. There was a large demand for Chicago and Rock Island shares, beginning in the forenoon at 39½@40, and advancing to 41@41½ ₩ cent. at the close, 41½ ₩ cent being bid, on the street, for a round lot of 1,000 or 2,000 shares. The other Western shares left off steady. State Stocks were firmer on Tennessees and Missouris, but not so high for the cash Stock, on Virginias and North Carolinas. The Government Funded Stocks were steady, and Treasury Notes firm at 97½ ₩ cent. At the close, this afternoon, the general Market left off firm about as follows:

Central	74	Galena	65⅜
Erie	25⅜	Toledo	29⅜
Missouris	42	Rock Island	41
Tennessees	42⅜	Illinois Central	64⅛
Panama	105⅜	Mich. Central	41⅜
Pacific	72 ₩	Hudson	33¾
Reading	35⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾

The result to the City Bank Stocks, which we expected would follow the recent large and admirable negotiation with the Government, is already showing itself. There is a general advance of from 2 to 4 ₩ cent. in the bidding today.

New-York	80	American Exchange	79
Manhattan	114	Bank of the Republic	85
Merchants'	85	Metropolitan	80
Mechanics'	85	Citizens'	60¼
American	90	Peoples'	70
Tradesmen's	90	Market	75
National	80	Shoe & Leather	80
Merchants' Exchange	79	Corn Exchange	72
State of New-York	77	Continental	66
Commerce	76¼	Commonwealth	65
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	70	Park	86
Broadway	100		

In the Railway mortgages the changes from yesterday are not important. The bid for Michigan Southern firsts fell back to Wednesday's figure:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	74
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75.	89⅜
Erie firsts, '68	102½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c., '70	10
Erie seconds, '59	100½	L. C. & M. L. Gt. Bds.	30
Erie seconds, extended	100¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Erie thirds, '83	94½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d c.	36
Erie fifths, '68	63	C. & N. W. seconds	13
Buf., N.Y. & Erie lats.	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson firsts, '69	102¼	N. J. Cent. firsts	103
Hudson Convs, '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95⅜	L. E. & W. firsts	56
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & W. seconds	26½
M'Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97	Del., L. & W. firsts	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	72
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	59	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	92
M. So. 7 ₩ c. Assent. B.	50		
N. Indiana firsts	80		

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are asking an advance of ¼ ₩ cent. to-day on London, and the quotation for Saturday's mail leaves off 107½@107¾ ₩ cent. Only a moderate business is doing, but the selection of bills is not large, and the standard drawers are firm at the advanced rate. In the Import trade we are gratified to be able to advise a further improvement in sales this week, particularly in the line of Woolen Goods, suitable for Army purposes and Winter clothing. The effect of this has not been felt on the Exchange market, as most descriptions of goods, under the old Tariff, are still fairly abundant, either in store or in Bonded Warehouse. The Domestic Commission houses report an advance in Staple Cotton Goods and American Cloths and Sattinets, and altogether the prospects of the Fall trade may be said to be looking up. The demand for money on the Street is not important. Lenders at call are getting 5@6 ₩ cent. There is a good deal doing in two-year Treasury Notes, at 97½ ₩ cent. These are carried by the Brokers at the rate of about 5 ₩ cent per annum, or 1 ₩ cent. less than the rate borne by the Notes.

The current week's receipts of Grain and Flour promise to be the largest ever known in that great granary of the West. They will foot up but little short of *two millions of bushels* for the six business days. On the 25th receipts were:

Flour, bbls	6,020
Wheat, bush	116,692
Corn, bush	220,319
Oats, bush	17,970
Rye, bush	1,263
Barley, bush	150

Equivalent to 425,404 bushels. The receipts of the 19th and 20th together were 905,696, of which 520,397 were Corn. A gentleman to whom these figures were shown by the commercial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, stated that in 1849 he drew up a petition to Congress for a harbor appropriation, in which was emblazoned in large capitals the fact that the exports of grain in Chicago amounted to the "enormous total of 200,000 bushels in a year!"

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday thus notices the Money and Exchange market of that city:

"Business continues very quiet in financial circles. The demand for money is light, and good paper is in demand at 10@12 ₩ cent. There is a very good demand for two-year Treasury notes, and prices have advanced to 97@97¼. They are being bought to some extent on speculation, in anticipation of still higher figures. People who have idle money are very glad to get first-class securities, bearing interest, to lay aside, especially when these can be had at a discount of 2½@3 ₩ cent. This class of Treasury notes will soon disappear from the market. The small notes, bearing no interest, but redeemable on demand, will obtain a wide circulation.

The demand for exchange continues very moderate, but rates are unchanged. There is nothing of consequence doing in gold, and prices are but little better than nominal. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York	par.	¼ premium.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$750,023
Total payments	734,586
Total balance	6,693,296

The receipts include $6,000 for Customs, and $194,900 for Treasury Notes.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17 11-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Major D. L. Floyd Jones, Captains J. A. Hardie, Geo. Crook, B. F. Smith, H. C. Hodges, H. V. de Hart, J. B. McPherson, Lieutenants E. J. Conner, J. H. Wilson, all of U. S. A., Geo. Selle, Mrs. Dr. White and child, G. Brayton, Mrs. G. Badger and child, James M. Wilde, S. D. Stone and wife, Rev. W. Mayhew, G. Lamoy, R. S. Torry, Mrs. Rollins and child, W. L. Winsor, wife and child, J. E. Swasey, Capt. Samuel Anderson and wife, J. Neustadt and wife, E. W. Case, R. Durham, E. Hoffslaeger, Mr. Chavanhoff, James Hilif Geo. W. Frickey, E. Rohn and wife, Miss L. M. Cutler, Mrs. A. T. Porter, Capt. Baxter, W. David, S. N. Hilton, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Garribaldi, Mr. Maccaferri, W. B. Johnson, Mrs. Bailey and child, E. Taylor, E. Manuel, J. C. Nash, F. Dubreuil, Peyton Middleton, Mr. Hicks, A. J. Byrnes, F. M. Spring, F. Hitch, G. Mauman, Mrs. O. Waltz, Jacob Letler, S. G. Randall, J. S. Randall, J. P. Ritner, Wm. Vincent, C. W. Miller, J. McKay, W. S. Frost, J. Ross, J. A. Prior, David Godfrey, W. E. Sibley, Mrs. Brown, Isaac Munsey, Charles Robbins and wife, Sumner Robbins, W. P. Patrick, W. P. Pritchard, Mrs. A. B. O'Rear, S. A. Miller, E. Frisbie, Capt. W. L. Foster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 19 | Sun sets....6 47 | Moon rises.... 8 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 47 | Gov. Island. 10 36 | Hell Gate....11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.
Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Ships Cheltenham, Wilson, London, B. Arrowsmith; Australia, Ellis, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.
Brigs Marine, Coek, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Co.; Los Amigos, —, St. Jago.
Schooners Lottie, Taylor, Boston, master; Grecian, Hagerty, Calais, master; Pilot's Bride, Creighton, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Morgan, Whalen, Gloucester; Zicavo, Much, Dover, master; Franklin, Conover, Absecom, master; Justice, Shelton, Fall River; Lucy Darling, Souper, Havana, Jas. Enesa; G. Dodge, Corey, Boston; Cyclone, Dale, Oporto, B. F. Small; Sangatuck, Kelly, Providence; Alice, Davis, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Gannet, Post, Boston; Iola, Kelsey, Westbrook; Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, Darrell & Co.; Empire, Carr, Newport, master; Barbara, Becker, Baltimore; Hannibal, Wentworth, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sunny Side, Small, Dennis, master; G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, master; John Jones, Corson, Washington; O. C. Acken, Peak, Stamford; E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Boston.
Sloop Victorine, Post, Hamburg.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Miner, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
U. S. steamer transport Thos. Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.
U. S. steamer transport Chas. Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., in ballast.
Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Aug. 15, with treasure and passengers to N. Y. Mail. The bark Mary Lee, for New-York, sld. 8th inst.; St. Marie, for Havana, do.; Citizen, for Cuba, do.; Xantha, Chapman, for New-York, do.; Cienfuegos, for Cienfuegos; 12th inst., Nazarene, for Jamaica, 13th. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge, U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth; ship Eneas Coffin; bark Arethusa; brigs Richardson & Bros., Panama; schrs. Venloo and Convencione; bark Mary E. Ducworth.
Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.
Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship B. D. Metcalf, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, Liverpool 40 ds.. with coal to order—vessel to master; had westerly winds the whole passage. July 16, at 1 P. M., lat. 49 5, lon. 13, spoke ship Ocean Bride, apparently Br., from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with loss of mainmast, about 8 feet above the deck, and mizzenmast close to the poop was dismasted 13th; wanted no assistance. Aug. 23, lat. 47 47, lon. 25 55, saw a full-rigged brig, bound E., with loss of foretopmast.
Ship Columbo, Stewart, Liverpool 50 ds.. with coal to J. Atkins & Co. Has had light westerly winds the whole passage.
Bark Quincy, (of Boston,) Linnekin, Caldera and Paposo, Chili, May 7, passed Cape Horn June 13, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic July 22, in lon. 35 22, with copper, &c., to master; had light winds nearly all the passage.
Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 135 passengers to Chas. Luling. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.
Bark Amanda, (Brem.,) Runge, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to W. Salem.
Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Bremen 48 ds., in ballast, and 148 passengers to Ruger Bros.
Brig Koenign Elizabeth, Puecks, Gloucester, Eng., 56 ds., in ballast, to Heidtmeyer & Wendt. Experienced heavy westerly winds most of the passage.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, (of Boston,) Guptil, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.
Brig Earus, Chesham, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.
Brig Elmir, Parker, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.
Brig B. Young, Mahill, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Marlett, Gorham, Harwich 3 ds., with fish. Yesterday, when off the Poor House, East River, came in collision with schr. Mary Price; lost mainmast, standing rigging, &c. The M. P. lost bowsprit. Capt. G. was badly injured about the head and back by the falling of spars.
Schr. Letus, (of Ellsworth,) Clark, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. & E. Peters.
Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Connaughton, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.
Schr. Mary, Boyd, Lubec 5 ds., with fish and plaster to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Emeline, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Albert, Johnson, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Boston.
Schr. Margaret A., (Br.,) Larson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Childs, New-Bedford 8 ds.
Schr. Belle Creole, Carsons, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Holley, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Maine, Brown, Elizabethport, for Yarmouth.
Schr. J. Munsell, Kelly, Boston 5 ds., with spars.
Schr. Evelyn, Small, Wareham 2 ds., in ballast.
Sloop Vienna, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Sloop Glide, Hastings, Elizabethport, for Fort Jefferson.
WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 22—Ships Algonquin, Shanghai; Portsmouth, Liverpool; New-Hampshire, do.; Hemispheze, do.; Shawmut, Melbourne; Terecito, (Spanish,) Barcelona. Barks Queen of England, (Br.,) Londonderry; Despatch, (Br.,) Barbados; Kate Swanton, (Br.,) London; Miggie, (Aus.,) Cork. Brigs Harriet Hallock, St. Thomas; Thos. Tilleston, Cuba; Agnes, (Br.,) Wales. Schrs. S. J. Waring, Montevideo; W. Lancaster, (Br.,) Curacoa.
Aug. 23—Fr. war steamer Catinet.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 23—Arr. ship Mary and bark Celestia, Cadiz; bark Cyanna, Cronstadt.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—The brig Sarah Elizabeth, from Humacoa, P. R., bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, got ashore July 23, on Bird's Rock Reef, northeast end of Crooked Island. Vessel a total loss; part of cargo saved.

Spoken, &c.

Joseph Hemsly—brig, of Liverpol, from Galway for St

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*John P. Mead vs. John L. Salisbury.*—Allowance made.

James Lynch vs. Balthazar Lang.—Order denied.

Thomas Galvey vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.—Proceedings on part of all creditors stayed until decree in this cause.

Daniel Burns vs. The Provincial Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

Mary D. Baliere vs. William A. Baliere.—Motion granted, with $7 costs, with leave to defendant to serve an amended answer in five days, on payment of costs.

In the Matter of Louise Catine for Certiorari.—Certiorari denied.

In the Matter of George A. Kietzler.—Certiorari denied.

Amasa S. Foster vs. James Stoltz.—Order for judgment.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust vs. Sophia M. Schinder.—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York.—Sale confirmed, except as to the judgment against Edward De Groot, as to which a reference is ordered.

Volney Richmond vs. Elisha Bloomer.—Motion denied, without costs.

Jane M. Thorn et al. vs. Thomas Chambers.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*William G. Wood vs. Samuel A. Hills.*—The injunction must be modified without prejudice to further applications to extend it. Costs of motion fixed at $10.

Samuel Carpenter vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff's motion for a discontinuance must be granted, although a proceeding by supplemental answer would seem to be the most proper and regular.

Joseph G. Gurney et al. vs. Thomas B. Smith et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal on notice to sureties.

A Phenomena Needing Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an advertisement in the public papers of this City, some time since, inviting proposals for furnishing the State of New-York with infantry supplies, and I being in a manufacturing business that appertained to two of the articles advertised for, viz.: camp-kettles and mess-pans, I sent in a proposal for said articles, in a fair business manner, expecting, if I should get the contract, to fulfill it to the letter, and asking a fair price for said articles, with a profit to me of about five per cent., which I considered was better than doing nothing, these times.

In due time the bids were opened, on Aug. 8, and called aloud, for everybody interested in the matter to hear, when I find my bid for one of the articles required, namely, camp-kettles, was 8½ cents each lower than the party to whom they have been awarded, as I am informed by the New-York *Evening Express* of the 21st inst., and making whoever has to pay the bill pay $297 50 more for said article than they would have to pay if given to me.

As regards my sureties, they were perfectly good and satisfactory in everybody's eyes who were not directly interested in this matter. I can assure you I was perfectly astonished when I found they had not been given to me, as I was the lowest bidder. I cannot imagine why, but I suppose I was not posted as to the machinery of the Commissary General's Office.

Excusing myself for intruding upon your space, and hoping other parties may not be misled as I have been, in losing my time answering advertisements and invitations from the Office of the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, which were evidently not designed for me, I remain yours,

SAM'L TURL,
Turl Iron Works, 314 West Twenty-eighth-street.

P. S.—Other parties have bid lower than the one who has got the contract, and they have been even ignored in this matter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
[illegible] Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
[illegible]ian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
[illegible]w	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
[illegible]onia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
[illegible]on	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
[illegible] Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 24
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
[illegible] Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
[illegible]urgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
[illegible] Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Ba[illegible]* close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at [illegible] A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

[illegible] Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mails close at............5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
[illegible]rn Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible]n Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
[illegible] for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] and 2½ P. M.
[illegible] all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY-SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside some 30 pages of the Elements of Music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices, paper covers 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $20 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.
BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER-POWER—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—This immense water-power is now ready for immediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one-quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories.

The stipulations for price of power will be one-half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unlimited.

Should the demand warrant its the American Fall can easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under a head and fall of 200 feet.

The title is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P. [illegible], Niagara Falls; Alexander Hay, No. 1,20[illegible] Vine-st., Philadelphia; Hon. F. A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., [illegible], Buffalo, or the owner,
HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty-st.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1861.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A respectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them,) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

[illegible] SKIRT AND LOOP TAPE MANUFACTURERS.—Four twenty-two shuttle power looms, [illegible] braiders and shafting, one large cotton [illegible] doubles, two pairs steel wire rolls, two tons of [illegible] wire, and sundry tools and presses for manufacturing skirts. The above having been slightly damaged, will be sold at very low rates for cash. To be seen at skirt factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner [illegible]-st., and No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole [illegible] for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping [illegible] ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-[illegible] feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ALCOHOL column and goose, in perfect order for running. Address, with description and lowest cash price, E. G. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF 1812.—YOU ARE REQUESTED to meet at Grand-st. Ferry, New-York, at 2½ o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Aug. 25, to attend church, at Williamsburgh, by invitation of Rev. W. WEAVER, the self-made preacher, with no arms.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
N. B.—Passage free to those not able to pay.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also on each succeeding Sabbath until the return of Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT ON SABBATH MORNING and EVENING—*Anti-Christ, yet to come, the man of sin and the son of perdition, whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders.* Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. No. 126 West 47th-st., near 7th-av.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. JOSEPH HARTWELL, of Illinois, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—in the morning—*The Duty of Christians in the Present National Crisis.* Evening—*Worldlings' opinion of the Real Christian.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the "Howard Home for Little Wanderers," will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

SPECIAL DISCOURSE.—THE PASTOR, REV. PETER STRYKER, (D. V.) will preach TO-MORROW, in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Temperance.* The public are invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Services will be resumed TO-MORROW (Sunday.) Preaching by the Pastor expected at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. J. McC. HOLMES, Pastor, Sept. 1. Sabbath School every Sunday at 1¾ and 7¾ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach Morning and Evening. Seats free.

REV. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., OF GREENwich, Conn., will preach at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the New-York Port Society, on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All seats free.

NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE—OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Laight-st., will preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING, Aug. 25, in front of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, OF NEWBURGH, will preach next SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 25, at the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, corner of 8th-av. and 43d-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Cross of Christ is the central truth of Christianity.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET corner Waverley-place.—Right Rev. Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 4 and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. A. SAXTON. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, (late Chaplain to Congress,) pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church (corner of Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS USUAL, in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON-PLACE, 82D-ST., NEAR 2d-av., a large two-story and attic house, with extension, basement, under cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range in kitchen, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., saloon, parlor, two lots of ground, grapery, &c., to a genteel family only. Apply at No. 7 Hamilton-place, or No. 4 New-st., rear office, from 12 to 3 o'clock; possession at once.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 392 Broome-st.—parlor, 8 bedrooms and basement. Also, three-story modern house No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN—Three-story, English basement, in complete order. Price low to a first-rate tenant. Apply to Mr. PETIT, grocer, corner Adelphi-st. and Lafayette-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STORE IN house No. 866 Broadway. It is a tip top location for any kind of light business, and will be let for such if required. Apply at the above number.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, with extra modern improvements, including hot water, heater for warming and ventilating, at greatly reduced rent; furniture for sale, if wanted. Inquire at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET CHEAP—THE MODERN BRICK house, No. 138 West 49th-st., near Broadway; every convenience in house. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE MANsion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels: 3 diamond stars; 1 brooch, large emerald set round with diamonds; 2 drop diamond ear-rings; 1 emerald and diamond ring, (one large emerald and two diamonds.) Bracelets: pearl serpent bracelet; turquoise bracelet; flat, enamelled, gold bracelet; pearl and turquoise bracelet, set in gold, with medallion in centre; gold bracelet, with garnets; imitation bracelet. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Apply to INSPECTOR CARPENTER, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost. viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. [illegible],165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers. Job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MADAME DEMAREST'S GRAND FALL opening of patterns of the new Paris fashions, on Monday, Sept. 2, Nos. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 320 Canal-st., 124 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches. Madame DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, of a great variety of fine engravings of new and elegant designs, and other improvements will be introduced in Fall Number, ready in September.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 582 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY brownstone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 288 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough, good cook; understands soups of all kinds, game, poultry and desserts, pastry, bread and biscuit; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class meat and pastry-cook, by an experienced woman; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days—call at hall-door.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in the City or country; is a good cook, baker and a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 375 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a private family, by a respectable woman; City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., hall door.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A girl 18 years of age, a situation in a family as general servant; give good references. Call at No. 191 2d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as general housemaid, or chambermaid and nurse and plain sewer; is very willing and obliging; wages $5; good reference. Also an excellent cook and laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; both will go to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman desires a situation as housekeeper, or would be willing to take a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of reference given and required. Address M. E. F., for two days, Station D, Astor-place Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, just from Boston, wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman, active, honest and sober, wishes a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking, baking and butter making first rate; is also an excellent getter up of ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and excellent baker; makes pies, desserts, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is obliging and very willing; is neat about her kitchen; best City references; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call, this day or Monday, at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

ALL FAMILIES RETURNING FROM the country, in want of good servants, should call at ACKERMAN'S Broadway Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs; there they can be suited with the best of help, at moderate wages. Terms moderate. Established 1850.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; can take good care of horses and drive; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; the most satisfactory references given. Address J. W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, active and honest young man, with very superior references, wishes a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; is kind to horses and thoroughly understands the care of them; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address J. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS UNDER-CLERK OR PORTER.—A young man, recently from England, wishes a situation as under-clerk or porter, or would make himself useful in any capacity, in a liquor store preferred. Address G. D., No. 18 West-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—AN ACTIVE, sober and honest young man wants a situation; can drive, work on the garden or farm; can also wait on the table; is an excellent hand to take care of horses. Has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 3 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED French Protestant lady, for a City school; salary liberal. A gentleman to teach piano and classics, near the City. Also, a gentleman for English branches, in the City. Personal applications necessary.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted, immediately, to make an engagement for the coming Fall, either as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or to travel with a family in the same capacity, or as companion to a lady. Good references given and required. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 380 5th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in tuition, is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French and music. Salary not an object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A school or family, (a location in or near Brooklyn or New-York preferred.) by a lady competent to teach music on piano-forte, English, French and easy Latin. Address M. B. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with 30 acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits, &c.; one hour from City by rail. Address Box No. 33 Rye Post-office, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 30, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. N. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals.
This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)
The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York. J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 15th of September, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 28 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

WANTED TO SELL—$1,200 WORTH OF BALtimore country lots for $150. Address STEWART, Williamsburgh Post-office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
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3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE HOME, WITH pleasant rooms, may be secured by a family of four adults, in a small family residing up town, between 5th and 6th avs., where there are no other boarders. Persons of religious habits preferred. References given and required. Address S., Box No. 1,540 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY RESIDING AT BEDford, Long Island, having a large house and ample grounds, would like to take four boys to board. They will receive the best care. Fulton-avenue cars pass near the house. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three young men, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Double and single rooms—May be obtained at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location very pleasant; rooms neatly furnished, having all the modern improvements; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

NOTICE—SOME RESPECTABLE FAMILY KEEPing house in the City, that would like to reduce expenses by taking a gentleman, wife, child and nurse to board for the Fall at a reasonable price, can hear of a good chance by addressing MINOR, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 48 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 54 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN of good family at Astoria, permanent ones preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 449 West 35th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED AT A LOW rent, by a small family without children; location preferred west of Broadway, between 8th and 30th sts. The rent will be promptly paid when due. References exchanged. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, in an eligible location, for a small family. References exchanged. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,219 Post-office. Rent must not exceed $250 per annum.

HOUSE WANTED.—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, half of a house, situated in a respectable neighborhood, somewhere between 40th and 50th sts.; rent from $150 to $250 per annum. Address R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depot, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from depôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests.
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon [illegible] the cure of disease and debility at [illegible] Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had at [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, or of the author.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. WARD, 12 LAIGHT-street, has made the important discovery of the only infallible and safe remedy for monthly obstructions. Dr. Ward's Great Benefactor, infallible for the immediate removal of female difficulties. Packages of the Remedy, $3, sent to any address. Board at his residence if required.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue, [illegible]; Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, [illegible]
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-[illegible]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, [illegible]cele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Victims of misplaced confidence cured with dispatch. Cures warranted. Separate rooms for consultation.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan [illegible], $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES [illegible] PAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated on a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares. [illegible] Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., on Court-st., Brooklyn.
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE FOR Cash, or for Real Estate either in this City or [illegible], [illegible] City, or a Farm will be taken. Apply No. 3[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers [illegible] UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA [illegible] principal cities [illegible] for use in Europe [illegible].

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. [illegible] of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby [illegible] they will receive money on account of [illegible] they will issue, free of charge, letters [illegible] notes of $10 and upwards, similar to [illegible] use on the Continent of Europe [illegible] payable at all the principal cities and [illegible] United States, Canada, West Indies, South [illegible].

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York. [illegible] in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco [illegible] State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. No. [illegible] CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. [illegible] Interest allowed on all sums of $500 [illegible] Five per cent. on larger amounts. [illegible] has received on deposit, during the last 18¾ [illegible] $361,238 23. C. B. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of [illegible] through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, [illegible] Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TREASURY NOTES. For payment of duties or for investment, Bought and sold by KETCHUM, SON & CO. No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 272 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. [illegible], 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 12th and 13th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued [illegible] assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1859. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1862, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock. A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
Buffalo, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.
Aug. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway. Cash Capital, $300,000.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.
Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, [illegible] inst. The transfer book will be closed on the [illegible] inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 57 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Job work at lowest prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. McMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, Executors.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, (Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED ALL CONnection and withdrawn from the Manhattan Express Company, Westcott, Dodd & Co.
New-York, Aug. 18, 1861. ROBT. F. WESTCOTT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.
BEATTY & MITCHELL, Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT, No. 231 Washington-st.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, — AUGUST. — HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7½ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3¼, making all the landings.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKSKILL and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McKenzie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	ESCORT,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SEA FLOWER,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NON-arrival of the ETNA, the EDINBURGH will be dispatched in her place, and leave at the usual hour, 24th inst., and the regular weekly departures of this Company's steamers will continue as heretofore.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Sept. 11.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LONDON, DIRECT.—THE SPLENDID British A 1 steamship KHERSONESE, 2,000 tons, G. HOUGH, Commander, will be dispatched on the 24th inst. She has room for a limited number of first-class and a few second cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $70 and $50 respectively. Apply on board at Pier No. 36 North River, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 19, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

MURTAUGH'S IMPROVED PATENT DUMB-WAITERS.—The best and most reliable now in use. Combine ease and security with the utmost durability. Manufactory No. 622 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. JAMES MURTAUGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The unparalleled attractions of the Museum are filling together thousands of both sexes and all ages and classes. [illegible]
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
RIVER HORSE [illegible],
RIVER HORSE [illegible],
RIVER HORSE [illegible],
FROM THE RIVER NILE [illegible],
FROM THE RIVER NILE [illegible],
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
is universally acknowledged to be the greatest curiosity ever seen in America. Every [illegible] that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. [illegible]
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
under water, and may be seen in the Museum in its
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the Sacred Nile. He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that singular tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
beside a great variety of other Living Fish, Reptiles, &c., &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Aug. 23, the original American comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in two of his great comic rôles, as Dimple, in Buckstone's three-act comedy of
LEAP YEAR,
in which Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. Barton Hill, Marlowe, Wall, Hindes will also appear. After which as
TOODLES,
being the ninth night of his peculiar representation of that humorous character, in which he has been received with such enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, being nightly recalled three times during the performance to receive the congratulations of a delighted audience.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
OLDEST And BEST ORGANIZED BAND in the CITY.
CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW ACTS.
Engagement of the TIMBUCTOO MELODISTS,
CHARLEY FOX, MASTER LEON, and
GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
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REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

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EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return .... [illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return .... [illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Yonkers, 5:30.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION—UP THE Sound, to Norwalk, and return by moonlight. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market slip this SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 6 o'clock, arriving in New-York about 9 this evening. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

J. F. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, PASSE PARTOUTS, &c., at store No. 130 Nassau-st. (Near corner of Beekman.)
The sale will take place at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 24. A fine assortment of goods will be offered.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large collection of household furniture, viz.: parlor suites, chamber suites, tables, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, carpets, extension tables, book-cases, wardrobes, China, glassware, cutlery, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, mattresses, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

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ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the other side of the channel. Their sympathies—so far as they are really engaged in our affairs—lie on the side of their relatives in Louisiana. In England the recognition of our insurgents would create a struggle that would inevitably overthrow the Ministry. In France the Emperor has but to say the word, and the whole nation would acquiesce, as it always does. That he will say that word as soon as England does, I have as yet heard nothing to make me doubt.

Luckily Parliament has adjourned, or undoubtedly, before this, Mr. GREGORY would have brought up his old motion again. As it is, we have time to recover the ground lost, or to lose so much more as to put the whole matter beyond the chance of a further struggle. Either way there is nothing to be done here but to wait with an anxiety that devours every one, for the arrival of the steamers that never before seemed to come so seldom.

Meanwhile, as a delicate hint to warlike nations, the great iron war-steamer, the *Warrior*, has left her dock, and will soon be ready for active service. How she will work, time alone will show. As usual, there are plenty of persons who disbelieve in her. One says she is too crank; another says she is not shot-proof; another that her 'tween decks are so dark and ill-ventilated, that in a battle the men would be deafened and stifled with the noise and smoke of her heavy breech-loading guns, and on a cruise that she would be anything but comfortable to her crew. No doubt any number more of such faults will be discovered; but meanwhile she has gone down the river, and so far all has gone well. The Government has devoted the greatest care to her, changing her arrangements again and again, and doing all that science could to make her perfect; and more of the same model are now rapidly growing in the different dockyards.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Another Letter from Mr. Russell, the Correspondent of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

As no one can say what a day or a night may bring forth, particularly in time of war, I avail myself of a chance of probable quiet, such as it is, amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets, to write some remarks on the action at Manassas or Bull Run. Of its general effects abroad, and on the North and South, a larger and perhaps a better view can be taken from Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. There is a natural and intense anxiety to learn what impression will be made abroad by the battle, for, notwithstanding the vulgar and insolent arrogance of the least reputable portion of the Press in the United States, generally conducted by aliens or persons who have left Great Britain *from cause*, it is felt that the result of the action must have very strong influences over the fortunes of the contending parties, particularly in the Money-Market, to which recourse must be had in fear and trembling. It would be well not to arrive at hasty conclusions in reference to the bearing of the defeat on the actual struggle. Those who are persuaded that the North must and will subjugate the South see in the disaster merely a prolongation of the war, a certain loss of material, or even an increment of hope in the spirit it will arouse, as they think, among the Unionists. Others regard it as an evil omen for the compromise they desire to effect, as it will give the North another insult to avenge, and inspire the South with additional confidence. The Confederates will accept it as proof demonstrative of their faith that the North cannot conquer them, and may take it into their heads to corroborate it by an attempt to inflict on the North that with which they have been menaced by the Cabinet of Washington and its supporters. "What will England and France think of it?" is the question which is asked over and over again. The news must go forth in its most unfavorable form, and it will be weeks, if ever, before the North can set a great victory to the credit side of its books against the Confederates. In thirty days or so the question will be answered—not hastily or angrily, in spite of provocation and offence, but in the spirit of honorable neutrality. In the States, one thing is certain—the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob, or be hurled out of office. If they yield to the fanatics, and fight battles against the advice of their officers, they must be beaten; and the tone of New-York indicates that a second defeat would cost them their political existence. They can resist such pressure in future as has been brought on them hitherto by pointing to Bull Run, and by saying, "See the result of forcing Gen. SCOTT against his wishes." Of the Cabinet, Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who bore up against the disheartening intelligence of Monday morning; but Mr. SEWARD and others are recovering their spirits as they find that their Army was more frightened than hurt, and that the Confederates did not advance on the Capital immediately after their success. It was a sad rude sweep of the broom to the cobweb spinners and the spider politicians, who have been laying out warps in all directions, and are now lying in frowsy heaps among the ruins of their curious artifices. Nothing can restore them to their places in the popular estimation—nothing could have kept them there but the rapid and complete success of their policy and the speedy fulfillment of their prophecies. The sword they have drawn is held over their heads by the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread. If Mr. LINCOLN were indeed a despot, with the genius to lead or direct an army, now would be his time. All the odium which could be heaped upon him by his enemies, all the accusations that could have been preferred North and South, have been fully urged, and he could not add to them by leading his army to victory, while with victory would certainly come the most unexampled popularity, and perhaps an extraordinary and prosperous tenure of power. The campaign would be one worthy of a Napoleon, nor could it be determined by even $500,000,000 and 500,000 men, unless they were skillfully handled and well economized. If popular passion be excited by demagogues, and if it be permitted to affect the councils of the State, it is easy to foresee the end, though it is not so easy to predict by what steps ruin will be reached at last. The Ministers are already ordered to resign by the masters of the mob, and suffer a just punishment for their temporary submission to the clamor of the crownless monarchs of the North-east. The Secretary-at-War, Mr. CAMERON, whose brother fell at the head of his regiment in the field, is accused of making the very submission—which was indeed a crime if ever it occurred—by the very people who urged it upon him, and there are few Ministers who escape invective and insinuation.

The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union sentiment in the North. Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of aggression or recuperation against the seceded States? The troops here complain of want of money, and say they are not paid. If that be so, there is proof of want of funds, which, if it lasts, will prevent the reorganization of another Army, and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present Army, or to depend on many of the regiments till they have been thoroughly reorganized. It must be remembered that the United States is about to lose the services of some 80,000 men, many of whom have already gone home. These are the "three months' men," called out under the President's proclamation. Whether they will enlist for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot be determined; but, judging from their words, they will not do so if their present officers are continued or recommissioned. At all events, they will nearly all go home to be "mustered out of the service," as it is called, in regiments, at the expense of the Government. It is reported in Washington that steps were taken long ago to supply the places of the retiring battalions, and that there were offers of 83 battalions, which have been accepted by the Government, sent in as soon as the news of the disaster at Bull Run was communicated to the North. How the regiments about to leave in a day or two were sent into the field at all is one of the mysteries of the War Department.

While Congress has been passing bills of pains and penalties, confiscating rebel property, and amending sundry laches in the penal code, as well as filling up rat-holes, through which conquered and runaway Secessionists might escape, in the laws and body of the Constitution, the conquest is suddenly deferred, and Cotton stands King on the battle-field. "We are glad of it," cry the extreme Abolitionists, "actually delighted, because now Slavery is doomed." The extreme depression which followed after the joy and delight caused by the erroneous statements of victory complete and brilliant, has been gradually disappearing, in proportion to the inactivity of the enemy, or to their inability to take advantage of their success by immediate action. The funds have recovered, and men are saying, "Well, it's not so bad as it might have been." The eye of faith is turned on the future, the eye of speculation is directed on the hoards of capital, and there is a firm belief that some clever person or another will succeed in inducing John Bull to part with a little of his surplus cash, for which he will receive egregious per centage.

If the bulk of the capital and population of the North is thrown into this struggle, there can be but one hope for the Confederates—brilliant victories on the battle field, which must lead to recognition from foreign Powers. The fight cannot go on for ever, and if the Confederate States meet with reverses—if their capital is occupied, their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must submit to the consequences of defeat. Is not that equally true of their opponents? On what ground can the United States, which were founded on successful rebellion, claim exemption from the universal law which they did so much to establish? Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. Gen. SCOTT, whether he disapproved, as it is said, the movement onwards or not, was certain that the Confederates would be defeated. Every hour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to 4 o'clock or so, when the victory seemed decided in favor of the Nationalists; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to 8 o'clock in the evening Gen. SCOTT believed in the ultimate success of the United States troops, who under his own immediate orders had never met with a reverse. The President, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at work far into the night, and as the oracles of fate uncoiled from the wires gloom gathered on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, they retired, leaving hope behind them. It must have been to them a time of anxiety beyond words; but of old the highest honors were given to him who in calamity and disaster did not despair of the Republic. And it is to the credit of the President and his advisers that they have recovered their faith in the ultimate success of their cause, and think they can subjugate the South after all. If the Confederates have suffered heavily in the battle, as is believed to be the case, they may be disheartened in spite of their victory, and the news of a second uprising and *levee en masse* in the North may not be without an unfavorable effect on their ardor. Such men as WADE HAMPTON, who is reported killed, leave gaps in their ranks not readily filled, and the number of colonels reported to be *hors de combat* would indicate a considerable loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit for much for months to come, and it is difficult to see how they will be fit for anything until they get proper officers. Some of the so-called regiments which have recently come in are mere mobs, without proper equipments, uniform, or arms; others are in these respects much better, marching well and looking like soldiers, but still no better than the troops who were beaten. It is not courage (need it be said?) which is wanting—it is officers; and without them men are worth little or nothing. The men of some regiments fought well; others did not. There was little or no difference between the privates of the one and those of the other; there was probably a marked distinction between the officers. The West Point cadets will all be used up by the increase of the regular Army of the United States to 40,000 men, just agreed upon by Congress, after some disputes between the Senate and the House of Representatives; and the bulk of the officers with military experience and education are provided for already.

The President is not exempt from the fate of the unfortunate in all republics, but he has yet a good deal of the future to draw upon, and the people are amused by changes among the military commanders and by threats and promises, for which they will all have to pay before the quarrel is adjusted. It is so generally asserted that Gen. SCOTT did not approve the advance, for which his plans were not matured, (and it is so probable, too,) that it may be believed by those who have not the greatest faith in the firmness of his character, and who think he might be induced to give orders for the execution of ill-conceived and hasty projects, or, at all events, to precipitate operations without the necessary conditions of success. It is certain the country was becoming fretful and impatient, and that men like Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, were loud in their complaints of the delays and inactivity of the Army and of its chief, and of the pretensions of the regular officers. The schism which must always exist between professionals and quacks, between regular soldiers and volunteers, has been greatly widened by the action on Sunday. The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers. The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and of the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaughter. The latter, without detracting from the courage of the men, inveigh against those who directed their regiments on the field; and the volunteer privates are glad to add their testimony against many of the officers, whose pride in uniforms and gold lace did not permit them to soil them in the smoke of gunpowder. It is remarkable that so much hankering after military reputation should be accompanied, in some instances at least, by an absence of any military spirit. The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was a good thing they were beaten, as it would put an end to the fighting; "he was quite sure none of his men would ever face the Confederates again." Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well. And so on. It would be, I am certain, as unjust to the bulk of the officers to suppose they entertain such sentiments as these as it would be in the last degree untrue to say that their men were destitute of courage and were not ready to fight any enemy, if fairly disciplined and properly led; but the expression of these things is indicative of the want of proper *esprit militaire*, and it should be reprehended by those who wish to establish the loyalty of the Volunteer Army. No doubt the American papers will furnish detailed lists of killed and wounded, if you have any fancy to publish them, and columns of letters from the soldiers, and pages of incidents of the battle, which may be consulted by the curious; but there is a concurrence of testimony to the good conduct of BLENKER's Germans, the Sixty-ninth Irish, and the Seventy-ninth Scotch. Capt. MEAGHER, indeed, I am told, yielded to the universal panic, and was seen on foot at Centreville, making the best of his way towards Fort Corcoran, with exclamations which implied that for the moment he recognized the Southern Confederacy as highly belligerent. Col. CORCORAN, conspicuous by his great stature, being a man of six feet and a half in height, was an object of attraction to the enemy, and is lying dangerously, if not mortally wounded. The Rhode Island Regiment has been, however, the most favored by the voice of praise, though many competitors are now putting in claims for at least equal honor.

There are various statements in reference to the conduct of the regular cavalry and infantry. The regular officers admit that at one time the cavalry gave way, but they did not break or fly; they were rallied, drew up in line again, and showed front to the enemy. The regular officers declare that it was the infantry which saved the retreat, covering it steadily in conjunction with the Germans; and the losses of the United States Marines argue that they had a large share of the enemy's fire. The artillery who lost their guns, speak, as artillery will do under the circumstances, of the infantry who deserted them; and the general officers, who must after all be the best judges, bear strong testimony to the good services and general steadiness of the regulars engaged in the action.

When the statements in the American papers are compared with the facts, I am aware it will be necessary to rely a little on "character," in asking faith for what I report. There was not a bayonet charge made by the National infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of their enemy until the latter broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a single "battery charged" or taken by the Unionists. There were *no masked batteries* in play by the former. There was no annihilation of rebel horse by Zouaves, Fire or other. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who appeared at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired. There were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter, in plain English, amounts to this. The Unionists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the fire of their artillery, driving the enemy, who rarely showed out of cover in line before them, and gradually forced them back on the right and centre for a mile and a half towards Manassas. As the enemy fell back they used their artillery also, and there was a good deal of pounding at long ranges with light field guns, and some heavier rifled ordnance, the line on both sides being being rarely within 500 yards of each other. On one occasion the regiments on the right were received by a musketry fire from the enemy, which induced them to fall back, but they were rallied and led forward towards the front. The Confederates again gave way, and the Nationalists advanced once more. Again the line of the enemy appeared in front, and delivered fire. The Zouaves, as they are called, and the Eleventh New-York, which were on the flank, fell into confusion not to be rallied, and eventually retired from the field in disorder, to use the mildest term, with a contagious effect on their comrades and with the loss of the guns which they were supporting. Nothing would, or could, or did stop them. In vain they were reminded of their oaths to "avenge ELLSWORTH's death." Their flag was displayed to the winds, it had lost its attractions. They ran in all directions with a speed which their fortune favored. "I tell the tale as it was told to me" by one who had more to do with them, and had better opportunity of witnessing their conduct than I had, for, as I have already stated in a previous letter, I was late on the ground, and had not been able to see much ere the retreat was ordered. Though I was well mounted, and had left Washington with the intention of returning early that night, I found fugitives had preceded me in masses all the way, and when I crossed the Long Bridge, about 11 o'clock, I was told that the city was full of those who had returned from the fight. But, if the deplorable rout and panic of the Nationalists have produced such deplorable results to their cause there have been much to be thankful for. Had the Confederates been aware of their success, and followed up their advantage early on Monday morning, there was no reason on earth why they should not have either got into Washington or compelled the whole of the National Army that kept together and could not escape, as it was all on one road, to surrender themselves prisoners, with all they possessed. If the statement in the National papers as to their strength be correct, the rebels could have easily spared 30,000 men for that purpose, with a reserve of 10,000 or 15,000 in their rear. The chain bridge, the fords above the Falls, were open to them—at least, there could be but little or no opposition from the disorganized forces. The columns moving round from Fairfax to their left by Vienna would have been able certainly to cross at Matildaville; others could have got over at the Falls, and still there would have been enough to permit BEAUREGARD to occupy Manassas, and to send on a heavy column to cover Alexandria, and to shut up the Nationalists in the earthworks and *tête du pont*, if not to wrest them from troops deeply affected by the rout they were witnessing. If the Confederates had the cavalry of which so much has been said, they were scandalously handled. A detour by a cross-road from Centreville to the Germantown road, would have placed the horse in the rear of the retreating mass in half-an-hour, and it is not too much to say that mass would have thrown itself on the mercy of the pursuers. If BEAUREGARD's or LEE's force was small, as they say, and suffered as much as the Nationalists aver, the flight is the more incomprehensible. But still it is very strange that the victors should not have been aware of their victory—that is, of the utter rout which followed their repulse. The attempt to form line on the top of Centreville, only partially successful as it was, might have imposed on the enemy, and saved McDOWELL from the pursuit which he did his best to avert. The journals which at first boasted of the grand Union Army of 45,000 men, are now anxious to show that only 20,000 were engaged. Why did the other 25,000 run away? The German regiment, under Col. BLENKER, and perhaps some other corps, may have retired in good order, but eventually few withstood the incessant alarms. The rain, which commenced on Monday morning early, may have had much to do with the undisturbed retreat of the Nationalists, as the enterprise and activity of the enemy would be much diminished in consequence, and as for the beaten Army, it has been always observed that troops hold together and march well in rain. But with all allowances and excuses, it is still mysterious inactivity. JOHNSTON, whose junction with 40,000 men is said to have taken place (if he had half the number it is more than I give him credit for) on the morning of the battle, must have swelled the force under LEE and BEAUREGARD to 70,000 men at the least. He is the best officer in the Confederate Army, and it is believed here that he is already away operating in Western Virginia. There is a suspicious silence in the dispatches and telegrams from the West and Southwestern camps of the Nationalists, which justifies the Secessionist rumors of disaster in those quarters. The Confederates, by moving out to meet McDOWELL, anticipated the engagement, and brought on the action sooner than he expected, so much so that he was obliged to break up his column and turn out the regiments right and left as well as he could to bring them into line. It would seem as if they were aware of his plans, for they disregarded the movements on their right, and did not exhibit any activity there till the force opposite their left began to give way, whereupon they made an attempt on the left flank of the Nationalists, which added to the alarm of the retiring Army.

In my last letter, sent at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning by special courier to Boston, where it arrived in time for the Wednesday packet of July 24, I brought down my narrative to the Monday preceding, such as it was, and have nothing to add to it of much consequence. One of the first acts of the Secretary of War on being made aware of the reverse was to telegraph to Gen. McCLELLAN to come to Washington, and to demand reinforcements from the Governors of the Northern States, as well as to put the authorities at Fort McHenry on their guard against a rising in Baltimore. On Tuesday, the rain having ceased in the morning early, the streets were crowded with baggage carts and with soldiers, who wandered up and down astonishing the natives with anecdotes of battle, and doing anything but duty with their regiments. These men have now been coerced by the mounted patrols to repair to the rendezvous assigned for them by Gen. MANSFIELD, or go to durance vile; but for the whole day and night the Capital presented an extraordinary aspect, to which a deeper interest was lent by the arrival of wagons and ambulances of wounded.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Before breakfast I rode over the Long-bridge to Arlington. There were groups of soldiers, mostly without arms or belts, some few shoeless, a good many footsore, going along the ground or standing in the streets of the city engaged in the occupation called "loafing" in these parts. Several of the men stopped me to inquire after the different regiments to which they belonged. They were dejected and broken looking fellows, but, at all events, their mein was more becoming than that of their officers, who are crowding about the hotels and talking of their "whipping" with complacency and without shame. A Washington paper, alluding to the demoralization of the regiments yesterday evening, calls on these officers "to forego one day's duty at the bars and hotels," and to return to their corps. Thousands of men follow the example of their superiors. The necessities of others compel them to seek out the quarters of their regiments that they may be fed. One man dressed in uniform had the impudence to come into my room to-day, and, after a series of anecdotes, which would furnish a stupendous sequel to Munchausen, as to his valor, "masked batteries," charges of cavalry, &c., to ask me for the loan of $5, on the ground that he was a waiter at the hotel at which I had stopped in New-York. I could perceive by his talk and by that of some other soldiers the mode in which these stories about "charges" and "masked batteries" are made up. A newspaper reporter is made the victim of some glorious myths by a frightened, intoxicated, or needy warrior, and these are duly made immortal in type. Then hundreds of men, anxious to see what is said about them in the papers, and, ignorant as soldiers generally are of the incidents of the affair in which they have been engaged, read of "Black Horse Rangers," "Prodigious slaughter," "Fire Zouaves," Capt. MEAGHER on a white charger, with a green flag, rushing into the midst of inaccessible and impregnable masked batteries, and persuade themselves it is all true, adding to their subsequent narratives such incidents of life and color as may be within their knowledge or imagination. Excitement has a wonderful influence on their perspective faculties. Great exertions were requisite yesterday to prevent the mob of disorganized soldiers and the rabble from maltreating or murdering the Confederate prisoners, and it was necessary to rescue them by patrols of dragoons. In one instance a Senator informed Gen. McDOWELL that he had seen the mob with his own eyes hanging a prisoner, and that gallant and generous officer at once rushed off, if he could not rescue at least to avenge the "rebel," but on arriving at the place he was happy to find he was in time to shield the man from the violence of the crowd, and that the Senator had mistaken an "effigy" for a human being. Gen. McDOWELL has been much distressed by the dastardly conduct of some of the beaten troops towards their prisoners, and there have been strange scenes in consequence. "General," said one man, "had I known this, I would have died a hundred times before I fell into these wretches' hands. Let me go free, and let any two or four of them venture to insult me then!" The soldiers are, however, greatly irritated, not only by defeat, but by reports of the most horrible cruelties and atrocities towards prisoners and wounded by the Confederates; indeed, if it should be the case that the latter burnt an hospital at Centreville, with all the wounded, and that they cut the throats of captives and dying soldiers on the field of battle and in the retreat, the indignation and disgust of the whole civilized world should visit them, and their cause will be marred more by such vile cowardice and blood-thirstiness than ten such victories could advance it. For one, I am loth to credit these stories, but it is only right to say that there are many such current, particularly in reference to the New-Orleans Zouaves.

In a previous letter some account was given of the defences on the right bank of the river opposite to Washington. Men were engaged in working at the *tete de pont*, and letting the water of the river into the newly dug ditch. It is probable the Long Bridge is mined, as no one is allowed to smoke upon it—but the carters, many of whom are negroes, do not pay much attention to the order when the sentries are not looking. Apropos of negroes, it is confidently asserted that a corps of them is employed by the Confederates for camp duty, if not for fighting, and that they were certainly employed to guard the prisoners, to the intense anger of Nationalists. One officer who came in says that he was actually in their custody. He escaped by a method not often resorted to by officers, for he pledged his word of honor he would not attempt to go away if he were allowed to go for a drink of water, and when he had done so he made the best of his way to Washington, and told the anecdote in society, among whom was a member of the British Legation. There is an increase of the camps on the heights up to Arlington, and there must now be a strong force of infantry there, though there is a deficiency in field artillery. Of guns of position in the works there is the greatest abundance. The road up to Arlington House was dotted with men returning to the camps, few of whom were encumbered with firelocks. Gen. McDOWELL was sitting with some officers before his tent, under the trees which shaded the place from the sun. He is a man in the prime of life, some forty and odd years of age, very powerfully built, with a kindly, honest, soldierly expression in face and manners, and it was pleasant to see that, though he was not proud of being "whipped," there was no dejection other than that a man should feel who has been beaten by his enemy, but who knows he has done his duty. Originally he had proposed a series of operations different from those which were actually adopted, and his dispositions for the advance of his columns after the scheme of attack was decided upon were careful and elaborate. But he miscalculated somewhat the powers of regular troops. All his subsequent operations were vitiated by the impossibility of gaining the points fixed on for the first day's march, and Gen. TYLER, who engaged somewhat too seriously with the enemy on the left at Bull Run on the Thursday before the battle, in making what was a mere reconnoissance, put them on the alert, and hastened up JOHNSTON.

The General was kind enough to go over the plans of the attack with me, and to acquaint me with the dispositions he had made for carrying out the orders he had received to make it, and to my poor judgment they were judicious and clear. With the maps laid out on the table before his tent, he traced the movements of the various columns from the commencement of offensive measures to the disastrous advance upon Manassas. It was evident that the Confederate Generals either were informed or divined the general object of his plan, which was, in fact, to effect a turning movement of his centre and right, while his left menaced their right on Bull's Run, and to get round their left altogether; for they had, soon after he moved, advanced their columns to meet him, and brought on an engagement, which he was obliged to accept, on ground and at a time where and when he had not contemplated fighting. The initial failure of the movement took place several days earlier, when his columns were late on the march, though ample time had been allowed to them, so that, instead of getting to Centreville and to the Run, he was obliged to halt at Fairfax Court-house, and to lose another day in occupying the positions which ought to have been taken when he first advanced.

By moving out to attack or meet him the enemy obliged him to abandon the design of turning them and getting round their left below Manassas, and when once they did so it became obvious that he had not much chance of succeeding, unless he could actually push back the enemy and "keep them moving" with such rapidity that they could fly into and out of their lines just as his own troops did from the field. The officers who were present were all agreed that the Nationalists had advanced steadily on the right and centre, and that they had driven back the Confederates with considerable loss for a mile and a half when the panic took place in the regiments on the flank of the right, which necessitated the issue of an order for the retirement of the whole force, and the advance of the reserves to cover it. The volunteers who had broken could not be rallied, the movement, always dangerous with such materials, under such circumstances was misunderstood by the waggon drivers and by other regiments, and the retreat became finally the shameful rout, which was only not utterly disastrous because of the ignorance and inactivity or the weakness of the enemy. Major BARRY, an officer of the regular United States Artillery, told me he could not stop the runaways, who ought to have protected his guns, though the gunners stood by them till the enemy were fairly upon them, and that, as for the much-talked-of cavalry, two round shots which were pitched into them by his battery sent them to the rightabout at once. The regular officers spoke in only one way of the conduct of the officers of the volunteers and of certain regiments. Indeed, what could be said of men who acted after and in action as others acted before it, and went away as fast as they could? Thus the men of a volunteer battery marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the engagement, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvania regiments exhibited a similar spirit. The Sixty-ninth Irish volunteered to serve as long as they were required, and so did some other corps, I believe; but there must be something rotten in the system, military and political, which generates such sentiments and develops neither the sense of military honor nor any of that affectionate devotion for the Union which is called by one party in America patriotism. As the General was speaking to me, a volunteer Colonel came up, and said abruptly, "General, my men have had nothing to eat for four days; what is to be done?" "Make an application to the Commissariat officer, and represent the circumstances to me. There is no reason whatever why the men should be without food, for there is plenty of it in camp." "Yes; but the carters won't bring it. They go away and leave us, and, as I tell you, the men have had nothing for four days." "I tell you, Sir, that must be the fault of their officers. Why were not the circumstances reported? Go over to Captain ——, and he will take the necessary steps." And, after some further expatiation on the hardships of his case, the Colonel, who is as brave as a lion, but who is not very well acquainted with military routine, retired. It need not be said that the men were not actually without food for four days, although the Colonel's statement in reference to the Commissariat was true. Reckless as all soldiers are of provisions and food, volunteers are notoriously extraordinarily so. Then there is probably a want of organization in the Commissariat. McDOWELL's corps were ordered to march with three days' food cooked, not including, of course, the day of marching. The food was, however, issued inclusive of that day, and next day the men had eaten up, or wasted, the two days' rations in one, and had nothing. They were badly provided with food and with water on the very day of the action, and some men told me that evening they had eaten nothing since 2:30 A. M. Indeed, the General witnessed the disorder which was caused by the regiments rushing out of the ranks to drink at a small stream before they went into action, though their canteens were filled before they set out. Mr. WADSWORTH, a gentleman of New-York of large fortune, who, with the rank of Major, is acting as Aid-de-Camp to the General, had just come in from Centreville from the Confederates, to whom he had gone yesterday with a flag of truce, relative to the dead and wounded. They would not permit him to enter their lines, but otherwise received him courteously, and forwarded his dispatches. This morning he was told that an answer would be sent in due time to his dispatches, and he was ordered to return to his quarters. While I was at Arlington, dispatches and messengers were continually arriving. One was from head-quarters, appointing Maj. BARRY to command the artillery. Another stated that the enemy had advanced to Fairfax Court-house. Presently, in came two young men, who said they had been prevented going to that place by the approach of the Confederates, and that they had heard the sound of guns as they turned back. The balloon was up in the air reconnoitering, or, as I suspect, struggling with the wind, which was drifting it steadily towards the Confederates. No one seemed to know, however, what BEAUREGARD and LEE are doing; but it is affirmed that JOHNSTON has gone off with a corps towards Western Virginia once more, and that an insurrection in Baltimore and Maryland is only prevented by the reinforcements which are pouring in to Gen. BANKS and by the anticipations of speedy aid from the Confederates. Mr. BERNAL, the British Consul, came over to-day to consult with Lord LYONS on certain matters connected with our interests in the City of Baltimore. As the truth is developed the Secessionists in Washington become radiant with joy, and cannot conceal their exultation wherever it is safe to indulge it. Their ears are erect for the sound of the cannon which is to herald the entrance of the enemy into the Capital of the United States. The Unionists, on the other hand, speak of the past hopes of the enemy, of the great reinforcements arriving, of the renewed efforts of the North, and of its determination to put down rebellion. There must be an infatuation which amounts to a kind of national insanity in a portion of the North, or is it possible that they believe what the journals tell them, that they are the strongest, bravest, richest, mightiest people in the world, and that they have only to will it, and the world—including the Confederate States—is prostrate before them? The exaggerations and misstatements of part of the American Press would certainly lead those who believed it to such conclusions.

Let us take a few phrases from the papers in reference to the action at Manassas. One New-York journal, on Monday, announced positively "the National troops undisputed victors." "Bull Run lost, they must want water." "The enthusiasm which carried certain regiments" whose "brave and brilliant exploits" were "preëminent," "into the face of the intrenched foe was startling in its effect." "The nation has triumphed! Praise be to God! Live the Republic!" It does "not infer the Southern men are cowards," but that "all the forgery, perjury, and telegraphic lying have not weaned a very large proportion of them from their old love of the Union." "Splendid Union victory!" "Terrible slaughter;" "Twelve hours' terrific fighting!" "Their last hope gone!" "Heroism of the Union forces!" "They know no such word as 'fear'!" "Hot chase of the rebels!" At 5:30, when the Nationalists were in retreat, "an officer telegraphs the enemy totally routed." There is, of course, plenty of "flanking" and "masked batteries;" and, as a proof of hard work on the part of the pioneers, it is remarked: "An observer judged it would ordinarily take *three months* to do what these lumbermen did in *half* a day!" "Guns were discharged as rapid as two in a minute." "We have successfully outflanked the enemy." A "Brigadier-Quartermaster" was taken. In several places it is stated that the men asserted "their officers were cowards." In another journal of New-York there are accounts of the "greatest battle ever fought on this continent." "Fearful carnage on both sides!" "Incessant roar of artillery and rattle of small arms!" "Terrible tenacity!" "After a terrific fight, each and every rebel battery was taken!" "Now on to Richmond!" "The rout of the enemy was complete!" "Crushing rebellion!" "Victory at Bull Run; Sumter avenged!" A "battle of unparalleled severity!" "Our gallant and laurel-crowned Army!" Another newspaper, "Our Army went into battle with firm step and light hearts, singing patriotic songs." Bull Run defeat is placed "among those great military achievements which in ancient and modern times have overthrown or marked the beginning of Empires," &c., "not less than 125,000 being engaged on both sides." The poor blusterer tells us "an army equal in numbers to that of France, and as well disciplined, will burn to resent the wrongs that have been offered to the country, and they will rejoice at being able to display abroad the valor for which there will be no longer a field at home." It would be worth while to know what the Secretary of State thinks of this style of writing at present. His frame of mind just now, perhaps, is not suited to such strong expressions, particularly as the people they are meant to arouse only laugh at them.

THURSDAY, July 25.

Last night there was an alarm that the enemy were advancing. Gen. SCOTT and his Staff were roused up in the night by messengers from the outposts. There was a similar alarm in Alexandria, but the report was untrue. The Confederates, however, have advanced their pickets within six miles of the latter place. The War Department is in ignorance of their general movements, and can get no intelligence from the country. Several regiments marched out of the city, as their time was up, and their place will be taken by others coming in from the North and West. The three months' men are going off just as their services are most needed. Can any one say the three years' men may not do the same? The proportions of the contest are not likely to be dwarfed.

FRIDAY, July 26.

I have kept my letter open to the last moment, but there is no change to announce, except a nearer advance of the enemy's pickets on the road to Alexandria. Gen. McCLELLAN has arrived, and it is said he will send a force out at once to guard the Upper Potomac, and to prevent any force crossing in that direction. The weather is not excessively hot, and is favorable enough for campaigning operations. Washington is quiet to-day as yet. There are considerable additions to be made to the works on the other side, and, indeed, there is a hill in front of one of the redoubts which commands it a trifle, and which it is an oversight not to fortify. In a few days, if any column is ready, I hope to be able to accompany it.

THE DRIFT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

HOW THE NORTH BEHAVES UNDER REVERSE.

From the London Times.

The people of the Northern States of America are behaving after their defeat in a manner which is somewhat unaccountable. They do not seem at all inclined to lessen its importance. They do not affect to conceal that they have been totally and disgracefully defeated, that their opinions of their own merits and of their enemies' deficiencies were unfounded, and that, instead of a short and brilliant campaign, they must either prepare for a desperate war or give up their scheme of subjugating the South. And yet this national calamity and this grievous shame do not seem to affect them as they would affect an European community. They even take a pleasure in the sensation caused by their unparalleled defeat. Excitement is to all classes a necessary daily dram, and, if they have it, it matters not whether it is bought by success or misfortune. Then the people have so little realized the meaning of war, and they have such confidence in their own energy and fortunes, in their faculty of coming "right side up'ards," that, as a community, they are no more depressed by a total rout than they would be in their individual capacities by a pecuniary loss. A singular trait in human character is exhibited by their open acknowledgment to all the world of defeat, coupled with the "enthusiastic reception" which they are giving to whole regiments of volunteers who, on pretence of time being up, are marching homeward on the morrow of a great defeat and on the eve of an expected advance of the Southern Army. The more aristocratic New-York volunteers had returned home long before the battle of Bull Run, and now regiments from almost every State are hastening back to their respective districts, to be received with the loudest plaudits of their friends. The Fourteenth of Ohio, on returning to Toledo, "experienced a very cordial reception." It was mentioned that *after a few weeks' furlough, they would be ready to reënlist*—those few weeks, for all that they know, being destined to decide the fate of the Union forever. But the most extraordinary case is that of Gen. PATTERSON's Army. The General, according to his own account, was in front of Gen. JOHNSTON, who had 40,000 men. "My force is less than 20,000 men. Nineteen regiments, whose terms of service was up, or would be within a week, *all refused to stay an hour over their time*, with the exception of four. Five regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place." This is, we think, one of the most astounding incidents in the history of war. It entirely agrees with the statement given by our special correspondent, that while the cannon of BEAUREGARD were thundering in their ears, a regiment of volunteers passed him on their way home, their three months' term of service being complete. If such a thing had happened to one corps, it might have been set down to the bad counsels of one or more discontented spirits, or to the injudicious conduct of some commanding officers. *But here it is evident that the whole volunteer Army of the Northern States is worthless as a military organization.* It is useless to comment on the behavior of men who, pretending to rush to arms for the salvation of their country, make off in thousands when the enemy comes in sight, and leave their General to take care of himself. This is certainly carrying to its furthest limit that right of secession which they flew to arms to punish. In any other country such conduct would be looked upon as the extreme of baseness. But the Americans do not visit it as such, and they, perhaps, have an instinctive sense of the justice of the case. They feel how hollow has been so much of the indignation expressed by their party—how much the campaign against the South is a sham, entered into in obedience to a "sensation" policy, and differing widely from the earnest and steady resolve which animates men who are fighting for objects really dear to them. If England or France were invading the Northern States, no one can believe that a whole American Army would evaporate because three calendar months were up; *nor, to bring matters nearer home, can we imagine that the Southerners will take the rail homeward while New-York rowdies and Boston Abolitionists are desolating the villages of Virginia.*

In all ages success in war has inclined to the party which is fighting for its existence, and is consequently steeled to a sterner resolve. There is a want of this earnestness to be noticed in the conduct of the Northerners. They take things easy to a degree which astonishes an Englishman who recollects the frenzy which followed the first misfortunes of our Army at the end of 1854. The whole story of the battle of Bull Run is given by the Northern papers, of course with many variations, but, we are bound to say, with entire candor. The completeness of the defeat, the courage of the enemy, and the panic of their own Army are not extenuated or denied in any way. There is, of course, the usual tendency to lay the blame on the commanders, and to save the self-love of the Army at the expense of its chiefs. But, making allowances for this, it is probable not only that the leaders were incompetent, but the mass of the troops felt that they were. From the first there seems to have been little purpose in anything that was done. The advance began before dawn, and one writer says that even at that hour there seemed a lack of unity and direct purpose among the officers, which sometimes was made too evident to the troops not to affect their spirit and demeanor. At the very opening of the day it was plain to all that real and sound discipline was abandoned. On the other hand, the Confederates were evidently commanded by men who knew something of war. The ground on the National side was wooded almost down to the ravine through which the stream flows, but on the other side "the enemy had cleared away all obstructive foliage, and bared the earth in every direction over which 'they could bring their artillery upon us.'" The battle began about sunrise, and was at its height a little after noon. The accounts given by the Northern correspondents describe the enemy as almost destroyed by the repeated charges of the Nationalists. Allowing for exaggeration, it may be taken as pretty certain that they were hard pressed, and that some at least of the National troops behaved with gallantry. The Seventy-first New-York Regiment is described as having inflicted severe loss on the enemy. Indeed, the bulletins published by the Confederate authorities appear to admit that the Southern Army suffered severely at one period of the action.

But this was but the beginning of the day's work. Whether the Confederates had any plan of fighting settled beforehand by their commanders we do not as yet know; but the account of the Northerners is that "the enemy appeared upon our left flank, between us and our way of retreat." A panic then seized the Federal troops. We have looked through the different narratives in vain for any probable cause of this terror, but the word "cavalry" appears so frequently, that we must suppose that a body of Southern horsemen did appear somewhere, though the country is obviously not well suited to the action of that force. From the same description of the battle we quote as follows: "The rebel cavalry, having completely circumvented our left, charged in upon a number of wounded and stragglers." Then followed the scene which has been sufficiently described in these columns. On the whole, the newspapers which have come from the North within the last few days are most interesting. *The tone in which the calamity is discussed is, we think, very creditable to the people of the Northern States*; and, strange to say, it has not increased, but, as far as one can judge, has lessened the bitterness expressed towards the Southerners.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Morning Star.

'Tis in the New-World as in the Old—treason never prospers; for if it prospers, "none dare call it treason." All the waiters on events, all the idolaters of success, all the secret sympathizers with despotism, are on the alert to catch the first gleam of good fortune that lights on the dark banners of a wicked cause. *The rebellion that aims to enlarge and perpetuate Slavery is the only rebellion to which the Times and its tributary streamlets of un-English opinion ever wafted encouragement.* As oft as an oppressed people snatched at the sword in the desperate hope of cutting its way to freedom, they poured derision and censure on the gallant effort. If Frenchmen essayed to establish a French Government—if Germans passed in a moment of energetic inspiration from dreaming to working—if Hungarians renounced an allegiance that had become a national death—if Poles or Italians writhed from prostrate subjection into erect and sublime resistance—the *Times* and its emulative followers hissed forth their scorn of such romantic courage, their hatred of such irreverent boldness. They maligned the motives, defamed the characters, perverted the principles and objects of the leaders in such adventures for freedom. Men of mild and noble natures were portrayed as bloodthirsty ruffians. Men of the most practical sagacity were painted as reckless enthusiasts. Men whose first acts were the abolition of capital punishment and the institution of legal relief for destitution, were branded as enemies of life and property. Nations whose humble hopes were bounded by the expectation of just and equal laws, were confounded with a few half-crazed philosophers, in whom imprisonment or exile had bred an excess of philanthropy. Yet even Red Republicans were extolled if they chanced to gain a victory at the barricades; and the conspirator who, by superior craft, obtained a crown, was lauded as an example of laudable ambition. When the tide turned again—when deposed Kings and proscribed Revolutionists were thrown on the strand, fragments of successive wrecks, victims of a storm that uplifted only to abase—when the reign of force was reëstablished and order was vindicated by the crowd of captives and fugitives that looked and longed in vain through the bars of adverse fate, or across the waters that mocked their change of fortunes—the *Times* was ready again with its parable for the day; ready, as before, to flatter the successful, to fawn on the powerful, to insult the fallen, to libel human nature, and to outrage the generous sympathies of Englishmen, with freedom in arms or with freedom trodden under foot.

As with the European peoples, so with the American. *What pæans to the honor of the Jupiter in the Capitol at Washington should we have heard resounding from the Olympus in the Blackfriars, if the battle of Bull Run had filled Manassas [illegible] with the corpses of the Confederates!* Then would the swelling strain have rolled across the Atlantic in notes outpealing the loudest New-York thunder. Then would history and imagination have been stretched for parallels to the greatness of the conflict and the glory of the victory. Then would the Confederate cause have been denounced as abhorrent to gods and men—treason of the utmost turpitude, rebellion of parricidal wickedness. Then should we have been told that BEAUREGARD had chosen his own ground, the strongest between the Potomac and Richmond, had strengthened it with all military strength, concealed within a cincture of wood and hill, ninety thousand men, and been driven from his intrenchment by twenty or thirty thousand undisciplined volunteers, fired with the ardor of conscious rectitude, and made invincible by the heroism of disinterested valor. The battle has gone the other way,—and, behold the laurels that had been woven for President LINCOLN are proffered to President DAVIS. Yet, not quite so. "We" who were in the "rout" had the momentary candor to admit that it was a drawn battle, not a disgraceful defeat. The fugitives may rally. The numbers may be balanced. The event may be reversed. It is not safe to crown BEAUREGARD till McCLELLAN has been vanquished. Meanwhile, till the eagle settles on this banner or on that, let us revile the combatants. Let us say the National Army was "a screaming crowd," and the Confederates only less frightened than the "mob" that fled when no man pursued. Let us say, in the face of plainest facts, that the forces were equal and the encounter an open and stand-up fight. Let us require of soldiers from the counting-house and farm, the steady courage of veterans. Let us suppress all reference to frequency of panic in battle; make the "riffraff" of the regiments represent "the grand army;" transfer, from a few lawless ruffians who escaped the Provost-Marshal, to the entire expedition the shame of burning houses on the outward march, and fleeing back pale-faced over the smoking embers. Let us do all this with an affectation of surprise and regret, and hold off till we see whether the Confederates capture Harper's Ferry.

It is thus the *Times* seems to have taken counsel with itself, after the perusal of its special correspondent's graphic narrative of the panic that followed on a well-sustained fight. The fight he did not see. The panic naturally shocked and enraged an historian who has seen as much of war as XENOPHON. The special correspondent will, doubtless, be able to make good his story against the reclamations of men who saw less and felt differently. *But what can we expect from the American press when it finds a leading English journal deliberately and recklessly pouring vinegar and vitriol into the wounds of the national pride and sensibility? How can we expect our kinsmen of the North to believe in our friendship and good wishes when our newspapers go out laden with columns of scornful comment upon a disaster that might prove fatal to a people less high-spirited and resolute? What can they think of our Anti-Slavery sentiment, or even of our international neutrality, when they see the slaveholding rebellion treated with far greater respect than the Government elected by millions of Freedom-loving freemen, and the atrocious rhapsodies of the New-York Herald quoted as the utterance of a settled Transatlantic policy?* If there were no sin or shame in exaggerating and ridiculing an event fraught with poignant suffering to a friendly and consanguineous nation—if decency did not restrain us from laughing aloud at the fears of the brave and the errors of the great—surely prudence should teach us not to provoke the bitter resentment of a people of eighteen millions by scoffing at their momentary humiliation. Must we make enemies on both sides the Atlantic, in both hemispheres of the globe and of government? Are we to provoke beyond bearing Imperial France and Republican America? Ought we not rather to guard our speech by the friendly wisdom that errs, if at all, on the side of friendliness? If it were true that the Americans of the North are braggart cowards, they would still be our nearest of kin and their cause would still be that of solid government and universal liberty. *But we trust that the Press of England, as a whole, will make it to be felt wherever the just authority of President LINCOLN is recognized, that we grieve when they are humbled—that we confide in the strength of their resources and purposes as in the goodness of their cause—and that while we heartily desired them to avert civil war by a peaceful separation, we now as heartily pray God to give them a happy issue out of their fiery trial.*

THE BLOCKADE AND NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The correspondent of a New-York cotemporary, writing from Fort Pickens, undertakes, on the strength of a communication received from Havana, to give the substance of Admiral MILNE's rumored dispatch to the Government, the contents of which, as well as the instructions in reply, are looked for with so much interest, both here and in America. The writer of the letter from Fort Pickens may be rightly informed, or he may be hazarding what he imagines a shrewd guess at the contents of the British Admiral's dispatch; but we do not require the information he professes to place before us, or the dispatch itself, to enable us to appreciate the conduct of the National Government with reference to the blockade, and of those officers instructed to establish it. The blockade of the Southern ports was formally proclaimed on the 29th of April, fifteen days of grace being allowed for vessels to clear out after the date of the proclamation. Some weeks subsequently another proclamation was issued, declaring all the ports south of Baltimore, Key West excepted, to be under blockade. We need not repeat what we have so often stated, upon the authority of the most eminent jurists, and especially those of the United States, that no blockade can be maintained without the continued presence of a competent armed force, except where that force may be removed by a gale of wind, or some temporary necessity. The ports at which, since the publication of the blockade, this requirement of the law of nations has been complied with are, Hampton Roads, Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, and since the 7th of July, the port of Galveston. These are the ports at which blockading ships have been stationed, and, consequently, the only ports under such a blockade as can be recognized by a neutral State. At the ports of Wilmington, (in North Carolina,) St. Mark's and Apalachicola, (in Florida,) Beaufort and other places, no such steps have been taken to render the blockade effectual. No men-of-war have been stationed, or have even arrived, so far as we can ascertain, with that object. It is by no means improbable, moreover, that the blockade even of those ports where it has been regularly established has been irregularly and inefficiently maintained. We can hardly conceive how it could be otherwise, considering the vast extent of coast line the National Government have undertaken to close against commerce, and the limited resources at their disposal, to effect so extensive a blockade. The inability of the Cabinet at Washington to give effect to their war policy in this regard is manifest from the fact that they have been compelled, after the publication of the blockade, to leave the date and manner of effecting it entirely to the discretion of the commanders of the blockading squadron. This, in itself, must have created confusion and misunderstandings innumerable. The National Government may say that they are at liberty to take their own time in the matter of blockading the Southern coast, seeing that in doing so they are only closing their own ports. This is not an explanation which would for a moment be listened to by any European Government, more especially by the Government of this country, which has expressly conceded to the South the rights of belligerents, and has acted from the first on the understanding that the National Government, in proclaiming a blockade of the Southern ports, was also exercising those rights which, in a spirit of rigid neutrality, we extended to North and South alike. Moreover, the National Government has within the past year refused to recognize the right of a Sovereign to blockade his own ports, and on these grounds actually obtained compensation from the ex-Government of Naples for losses incurred by an American ship during the blockade of the Neapolitan ports. *The National Government must blockade as belligerents, or they cannot blockade at all; and what we have from the first contended for on behalf of neutral commerce is, that the blockade shall be established and maintained according to the strict usages of maritime warfare—that it shall be effectual in form and impartial in its operation.* This, we have no doubt, the British Government will insist upon, and they will be supported in their demand by all the maritime States of Europe; and if it shall appear that the National Government is unequal to blockade the whole of the Southern seaboard, then *it will be the duty of the neutral fleets in those waters to see that neutral vessels entering or leaving unblockaded ports are not subjected to interference or molestation on the part of the National cruisers.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand, market a shade easier; sales 39,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 02@$1 03; 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 87½c.; 120,000 bushels do., 88c.; 12,500 White Winter, $1 13@$1 15. CORN firmer and in good demand; sales 60,000 bushels, at 36c.@37c., mostly 36½c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—7,800 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat and 87,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 23.

FLOUR quiet. Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT declining. Red, $1 15@$1 22; White, $1 37. CORN active at 54c.@55c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.
The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 28, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

PREACHING MAY BE EXPECTED AT 3 o'clock, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, by him who is sent in the spirit of Elias, in fulfillment of the word of Christ, (Mat. xvii: 11,) and to instruct all God's children. Seats free.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.